APIC KEYNOTER®

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME VII Number 4 | ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY | WINTER 1968-69

REPUBLICAN PARTY
Abraham Lincoln
Hannibal Hamlin
1,866,352
(180)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
Stephen Douglas
Herschel Johnson
1,375,157
(12)

150-200

150-200

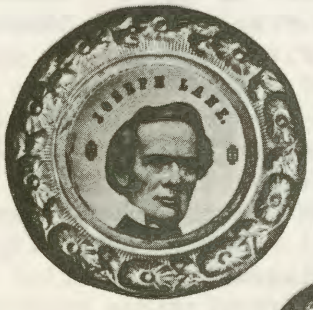
300

JP

THE
CANDIDATES
OF
1860

300

JP



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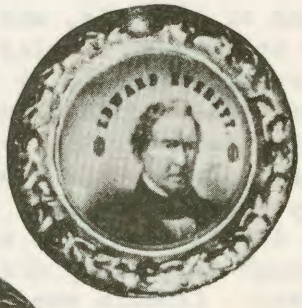
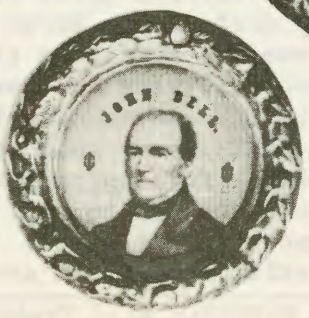


SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC
John Breckinridge
Joseph Lane
847,763
(72)



CONSTITUTIONAL UNION
John Bell
Edward Everett
589,581
(39)

THE APIC KEYNOTER ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY BY APIC WINTER 1968-69

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THE 1860 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN - SEE KEYNOTER COVER AND PAGE .

James Buchanan, Democrat, who had won the three way race in 1856, and had gone into office with almost no political enemies, left office having practically no friends--the North thought him too soft on slavery and the South thought him to harsh.....The Democratic Party was badly split over the slavery question but meet in National Convention at Charleston, S. C., on April 23. After much controversy, the Northern platform was adopted, but after 57 ballots the Convention could not agree on a Presidential candidate and adjourned to reconvene in Baltimore on June 18. This Convention after many Southerners had walked out, chose Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, and Benjamin Fitzpartick of Alabama, but Fitzpartick withdrew and Herschel Johnson of Georgia was chosen by the National Committee. The discenting Southerners also met in Baltimore and chose the current Vice President, John C. Breckinridge as their Presidential candidate and Joseph Lane of Oregon for the number two spot.....On May 9, the Constitutional Union Party, made up chiefly of old Whigs and Native Americans, also met in Baltimore. The battle for the nomination for the presidency pitted John Bell of Tennessee, against Sam Houston of Texas, with Bell winning on the second ballot. Edward Everett, the eloquent Massachusetts orator was the unanamous choice for Vice President.....Chicago was the scene of the Republican Convention on May 16, with William H. Seward of New York expected to be the choice of the Convention. The frontiersman of Illinois, who had made quite a name for himself during the 1858 Senatorial debates with Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln was second on the first ballot, but pulled away on the third and was only 1½ votes short at the end of the roll of States--Ohio then asked to switch four votes, and Lincoln had the nomination. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine and Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky were favorites for Veep, with Hamlin winning on the second ballot.....It was an active campaign with Wide Awake parades for Lincoln--the Republicans smelled victory due to the slavery question .....The Constitutional Unionists stressed Constitutional guarantees and public liberty, and Bell carried three border states. Douglas' Popular Souvernity theme was not enough to satisfy most of the North and he carried only Missouri and a split of votes in New Jersey. Lincoln was the winner in all of the North, while Breckinridge received the votes of the 'solid' south.....There had been a threat of secession during the whole campaign, but it was not taken seriously and the election itself was calm. Before Lincoln could be inaugurated seven Southern States made good the threats by beginning procedings to withdraw from the Union. Douglas threw his full support behind the Union saying, "There can be no neutrals in the Union--only patriots and traitors". The Northern dissenters were labelled 'Copperheads', and became a name synonymous with traitor. Lincoln would have little peace, for less than two months after his inauguration, the first shots of the Civil War would be heard.....

The Spring issue of the KEYNOTER will feature the 1936 Campaign, items of interest solicited.

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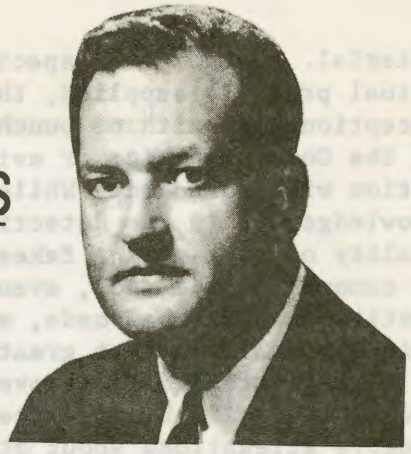
The much requested APIC Mail Bid Auction will need your support, see enclosed announcement.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



from Wayne G. LaPoe, #23

Thanks to those of you who took the time to complete and return the APIC Questionnaire which was included with the last Keynoter. While the returns were not large when related to our total membership (approximately 10%), everyone was afforded an opportunity to comment and many suggestions were made.

The greatest number of comments concerned the problems of reproductions and other forms of fakes which we have grouped under the designation, BRUMMAGEM. Along with the many compliments for our work in this field (sincerely appreciated) were statements to the effect that we are not doing enough to prevent the manufacture of fakes. It should be made clear that we cannot "prevent the manufacture of fakes." Our objective has been to inform the membership of the existence of fraudulent material and assist in identifying it. Education is really our only weapon to combat this menace, plus whatever pressure we can apply on individuals and organizations to conform to our Code of Ethics.

Some have suggested federal legislation and I'll repeat what I said at our Washington, D.C. Convention. The chances for effective legislation are remote. A Congressman, and one as interested in consumer protection as any, replied to one of our member's inquiry that it would be difficult to write an effective law in this area because of the narrow application. I agree and, in addition, I would have little heart in lobbying for such a law even if passage might be possible. My personal political philosophy rejects running to Washington for solutions to problems. However, if a responsible APIC member wishes to pursue this matter, I would be pleased to hear from him and I will appoint him chairman of an ad hoc legislative committee for this purpose.

If we can achieve the complete cooperation of our membership and raise the level of sophistication with regard to identifying fakes, we can control this threat to our hobby. And, on this point, I cannot understand why APIC members actually collect fakes! I have heard of quite a number who do. Ownership of fakes is not in violation of the Code of Ethics on Reproductions, but the market is going to attempt to meet the demand and the most effective way to eliminate the problem is to dry up the demand.

In the secretary's report in this issue of The Keynoter is notice that an individual has been dropped from membership in APIC. This step was taken by the Executive Board pursuant to Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution and only after thorough investigation and much deliberation. We must have the cooperation of each member in achieving the objectives of the organization, particularly in this matter of reproductions; otherwise, as regrettable as it may be, action will have to be taken. I frequently receive through the mail and in person, comments regarding this member or that dealer/member who allegedly has marketed fake

material. Usually, no specific evidence is supplied. In every instance where actual proof is supplied, the matter will be thoroughly investigated, without exception, and with no punches pulled. If there has been a willful violation of the Code of Ethics or evidence that full support will not be given to it, action will be taken. While those who deal in political material should be more knowledgeable in the detection of fakes than the average collector, with the quality of some of the fakes on the market today and the elaborate steps taken to camouflage the fact, even they can be taken in. In such cases, and if prompt restitution has been made, we are willing to accept the assurance that it was unintentional and that greater care will be exercised in the future. This is in no way intended to remove from anyone the responsibility for determining, to the best of his ability, the authenticity of an item. I expect to continue to receive allegations about other members, human nature being what it is but, and I repeat, unless the charge is accompanied by substantial information and evidence for examination, it will be ignored. And, the organization would benefit greatly if such unproved allegations were not circulated.

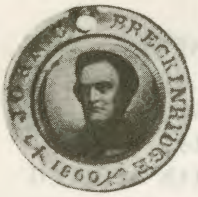
Several completing the Questionnaire expressed regret that there had been no APIC auction held recently. Perhaps with the large number of private auction lists (I received four of them in December) the interest in an APIC-sponsored auction did not seem as apparent. Also, the present size of the organization makes this quite a job for the auction committee. However, in response to those of you who requested one, there is an announcement of a forthcoming APIC auction in this issue of The Keynoter. Mrs. Wayne Rogers #818 has accepted the chairmanship of the auction committee and she will be assisted by Mrs. James Niedermeyer. Having worked on a previous auction committee, I know the effort that will be involved, and I express the organization's appreciation to these ladies. Let's help them make this a successful one.

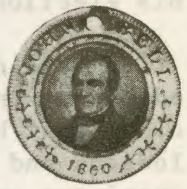
I shall comment on other points that were raised in the APIC Questionnaires in future issues.

1970 CONVENTION

It is not too early to consider the site for our next national convention. The APIC Constitution states, "The convention site and date shall be selected by the President, taking into consideration the wishes of the majority of those who plan to attend." Accordingly, I hereby solicit nominations for site. I am not, however, simply asking for suggestions as to site. I would like to hear from those who, along with the site nomination, can also support the nomination with offers of a local arrangements committee of APIC members (including chairman), adequate accommodations and availability of banquet speakers. Having received these nominations, they will be published in the next Keynoter so the entire membership can express their preference and the final selection will then be made. Please have these nominations, together with the supporting information, to me by April 15.

Two procedural changes have been adopted and are herewith reported to the membership. We have adopted the policy of the American Numismatic Association and other collector groups which provides that if a member fails to keep his membership active and later wishes to rejoin he must pay all dues for the missing years in order to resume his former membership number, otherwise he must take a new number. Also, the Executive Board has passed on the provision that we will deny membership to the sponse, or member of the immediate family, of a member who has been expelled or of an applicant who has been denied membership. This policy will not apply, however, to any family member who was an APIC member in his own name at the time the disciplinary action was taken.





THE 1860 CAMPAIGN

by Robert Sterling, #173

"As you request, I will be entirely frank. The taste is in my mouth a little..," admitted Abraham Lincoln barely three weeks before his nomination. In no other presidential election prior to 1860 was the taste in so many mouths.

It was Chicago's first national political convention and the proud city erected a rambling, and inadequate, pine-board, frame structure for the Republicans called the "Great Wigwam." Seating 10,000 it provided the galaxy of reporters with telegraph instruments, which was a first according to the host city. The thousands milling about outside had to rely on a crude human chain communication system of passing the word from the floor through the skylight to a man on the roof who would relay it to the street below.

Reporters just in from the Democrat Charleston fiasco or the recent Constitutional Union meeting wrote of the remarkable contrasts. The Republican optimism was electrifying and omnipresent. They had the vote-winning issues and needed only the man. A part of their diversified platform had been gifted to them. The recent Democrat split on the slavery in territories issue, the indecisiveness of the Buchanan administration on internal improvements, the transcontinental railroad, the free homestead idea, a revised tariff and the perennial corruption charge were planks.

By convention time the contest focused on a single candidate--William Seward. Most delegates either supported the slouching, white-haired New Yorker with his perpetual cigar, or worked to stop him. There were many objections. A long-time associate, Thurlow Weed, a bossman, stigmatized him and two speeches alarmed Republican conservatives. His "irrepressible conflict" and "higher-law" addresses made years earlier were responsible. (When Seward managers arrived in Chicago with thirteen cars of supporters lead by fighter Tom Hyer critics called the gathering Seward's "Hyer-law" platform).

Only a Free-Soil Whig from a border state, Edward Bates of Missouri, and the champion of the host-state delegates, A. Lincoln, were serious threats. In the wings, however, waited Salmon P. Chase to water his never-to-end thirst for the Presidency. The balance of the field, from Simon Cameron and John McLean thru a half-dozen names to the crusty bowie-knife fighter, Cassius M. Clay, were favorite sons without lasting support.

No single event was the propellent to Lincoln's ultimate success. The introduction to Eastern politicians through the Cooper Union address helped. The riotous state convention punctuated by the entrance of gruff John Hanks, Lincoln's cousin, and portly Richard J. Oglesby carrying two rails with a banner inscribed, "Abraham Lincoln. The Rail Candidate For President in 1860. Two Rails From a Lot of 3,000 Made in 1830 by John Hanks and Abe Lincoln Whose Father Was the First Pioneer of Macon County," gave him the needed cognomen.

For days prior to the National Convention the sobriquet, "The Rail-Splitter" or "The Rail Candidate" was gaining acceptance and became an essential of his qualifications. It matters little if another cousin, Charles Hanks, would refute the authenticity of the rails and attest that "the rails that are now worshipped all over the North as Lincoln rails were not cut by Lincoln." This identification with the common frontiersman, an indispensable part of nineteenth century western politics, gave his managers, Norman Judd and David Davis, additional evidence of his availability.

Said Century Magazine later, "The fence rail was the most conspicuous and striking feature of the campaign of 1860. It appealed to the people almost irresistibly; it told of

the candidate's rise from a humble beginning; it was the emblem of his thorough democracy. Nothing else, aside from the great principles for which he stood, contributed so much to his election."

"Make no contracts that will bind me" Lincoln wrote to Edward Baker, confidant and editor of the Springfield Journal, the day prior to the Convention. But the evidence is clear that his managers promised cabinet positions, however unnecessary, to at least the Indiana and Pennsylvania delegations. Only Indiana, save Lincoln's own people, cast a unanimous vote for him of the first ballot. Seward took the expected lead with 173, 60 short of the majority needed, followed by Lincoln's 102, and Cameron, Chase, and Bates far back with about 50 each. On the second ballot Davis's machinations began to bear fruit and Pennsylvania transferred 44 more to Lincoln's column as New England split the Seward vote. It stood: Seward, 184½ and Lincoln, 181.

With Lincoln but a tick short of the nomination on the third ballot, the chairman of the Ohio delegation, David K. Cartter,,nervously stammered out a switch of four votes from Governor Chase to Lincoln. Murat Halstead wrote, "The deed was done. There was a moment's silence. The nerves of the thousands, which through the hours of suspense had been subjected to terrible tension, relaxed, and as deep breaths of relief were taken, there was a noise in the Wigwam like the rush of a great wind in the van of a storm--and in another breath, the storm was there. There were thousands cheering with the energy of insanity."

Geography dealt Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky out of the second spot, but the source of his strength--abolitionist activities--coupled with a record of dueling and assorted violence probably betrayed him. Senator Hannibal Hamlin won over eight others.

Was the breakup of the Democratic Party caused by the platform or the candidate? "The bolt at Charleston," wrote J. H. Clay Mudd to Alexander Stephens on May 22, almost a month after the rupture, "was a result of prearranged action outside of the delegates, in advance of the Convention. The struggle over the platform was a mere sham; the real contest was about the candidate." And Jefferson Davis delcared in a speech before the Senate that an untrustworthy candidate on the best platform would be infinitely worse than an honest man on a ricket platform. Douglas's response was memorable. "Why break up the party on the platform, if you do not think that is of any consequence? Why did you not tell us in the beginning of this debate, that the whole fight was against the man, and not upon the platform," he asked.

Before the Democrats met at Charleston on April 23 the schism was apparent. During the last week of April it became real. Following an initial victory of a ruling that permitted the casting of votes individually unless bound by specific state instructions (this Douglas hoped would give him stray votes in the Southern delegations), the Douglas people agreed with the Southerners that the platform should be adopted before the election of candidates. It was this decision that presaged the ugly clash to come.

In control of the platform committee, W. W. Avery of North Carolina, representing the fifteen slave states, presented the majority report. It proposed to commit the U. S. Government to the protection of slavery in territories. This was "intervention" and the nullification of the doctrine of popular sovereignity, so dear to Douglas. To no one's surprise a Douglas lieutenant, H. B. Payne of Ohio, filed a minority report with a "non-intervention" plank. "We cannot recede from this doctrine without personal dishonor, and so help us God, we never will abandon this principle," he asserted. The genial, but emotional William Yancey, hottest of the Alabama hot-heads, generated the atmosphere with the cry, "Ours is the property invaded; ours are the institutions that are at stake, ours is the peace that is to be destroyed; ours is the honor at stake--the honor of children, the honor of families, the lives, perhaps, of all--all of which rests upon what your course may ultimately make a great heaving volcano...."

At ten o'clock on April 30 the minority (non-intervention) platform carried, 165 to 138. Douglas had won the first first round and he hoped the defection, while imminent, would be limited. There was no compromise. Soon, led by the Alabama delegation, the slave-holding state groups left, except Georgia, and her secession was certain.

THE 1860 CAMPAIGN, continued.

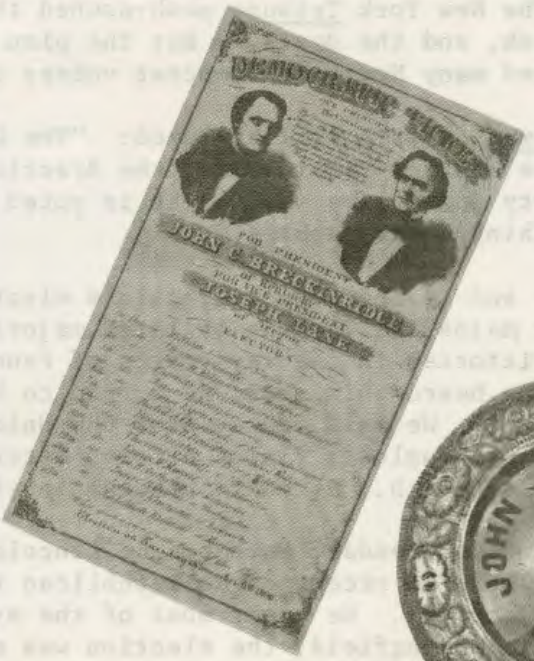
After balloting unsuccessfully for two days the convention folded. Some felt a half-dozen weeks might bring the Southern extremists, the Administration people, and the Douglas Democrats together in a different mood, in a different city. It wasn't. The fastidious Charleston belles, who appeared the day after the bolt to place bouquets on the empty chairs of the departed delegated, their heroes, would get to repeat the service many times over on the graves of Southern soldiers.

So it was on June 18, that the Democrats met again, and again the Southerners left. During the inte val between Democrat conventions the Constitutional Union party, the Republicans, and a rump session of the Southern Democrats were held. Comprising one-time Whigs. Know-Nothings and ultra conservative Democrats, the Constitutional Union people assembled at Baltimore. John Bell and Edward Everett stood on a vague platform to maintain the Constitution, the laws, and the Union. The party was respected but not feared.

Douglas wrote to Dean Richmond proposing his withdrawal if the Democrats would select a reliable Union-loving Democrat of non-interventionist views. Such a man the Southern extremists would not support. Such a man might have been Horatio Seymour of New York, plugged briefly by the Massachusetts chameleon Ben Butler, who later joined the Breckinridge organization. But with resentments too high, neither faction would give in and the inevitable split resulted.

On Saturday, June 23, as the National Democrats met and nominated Stephen A. Douglas and Benjamin Fitzpartick its candidates, the bolters gathered at the Maryland Institute to nominate John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane. It was Robert Toombs, according to J. Hanly Smith, who brought about Fitzpartick's declination. "He got Mrs. Gwin and others to see Mrs. Fitzpartick, who told her the Governor would be eternally ruined if he accepted--got her to crying until he promised to decline," Smith reported. In his place Herschel V. Johnson was chosen by a Committee.

All of the major candidates had held high political offices, though Lincoln was probably the least well known. The senior candidate, by service in a national branch, was John Bell. With 26 years in Congress and one time Secretary of War (1841), the venerable Bell was serving before Lincoln or Douglas had set foot on Illinois soil or Breckinridge had entered the first grade. By campaign time Douglas had completed 18 years in Congress and Breckinridge eight in the House and as Vice-President. Lincoln had served but a single unimpressive term in the House. Still, the debates with Douglas, the Eastern swing and the Rebublican convention had projected well his name.



The Little Giant was the only candidate to take to the stump. He violated the custom during this "candidates should not be seen" period of American politics. The Jonesboro Gazette reported "Douglas is going about peddling his opinions as a tin man peddles his wares." The Illinois State Journal explained that Lincoln did not consider it neccessary to go about "blowing his own horn." Lincoln had been advised by William Cullen Bryant to avoid contact. "The people have nominated you," he wrote, "without any pledges or engagements of any sort; they are satisfied with you as you are, and they want you to do nothing at present but allow yourself to be elected. Your friends want you to make no speeches, write no letters as a candidate, enter into no pledges, make no promises."

"The unique feature of the canvass was the 'wide awake' organization," wrote Arthur C. Cole. "The idea was immediately taken up throughout the state until every village and hamlet had its 'wide awakes,' composed largely of young men, some under voting age. Shortly after nightfall one 'hears the strains of martial music, and beholds a large body of men, bearing blazing torches, and marching in fine military order. Each man bears a thin rail, surmounted with a large swinging lamp and a small American flag, bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The uniform (cost: 75 cents) of the privates is a black enamelled circular cape, quite full and of good length, and a glazed military fatigue cap, with a brass or silver eagle in front. Some companies are uniformed with blue, red, drab and silver gray caps and capes, and relieve the monotony of the darker."

"This is an issue to be decided at the ballot box," advised Senator Robert Toombs of Georgia, "and if decided against you there, I shall invite you to decide it with the cartridge box." The disunionist aroma hung over the Southern Democrats. As Douglas remarked not all of Breckinridge's followers were secessionists, but every secessionist was a Breckinridge follower. Governor Isaac Stevens of Washington Territory managed the Vice-President's campaign and admitted the difficulty of carrying a single free state.

There was some talk of a Fusion Ticket. Jefferson Davis wrote years later that he had approached all three candidates and asked that some Unionist acceptable to Breckinridge, Bell, and Douglas be supported. According to Davis, Bell and Breckinridge agreed to the plan if Douglas would.

"By God, sir," Douglas told Representative Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, "the election shall never go into the House; before it shall go into the House, I will throw it to Lincoln." The New York Tribune pooh-poohed this "succotash" ticket made up of the "world, the flesh, and the devil." But the plan was hardly practical and, as Douglas said, would have turned many Northern Democrat voters over to Lincoln.

The Jerseyman (Morristown) analyzed: "The Lincoln party is in favor of voting slavery down in our Free Western Territories; the Breckinridge party is in favor of voting it up; the Douglas party don't care whether it is voted up or down; and the Bell-Everett party don't know anything about nothing."

Before the end of the summer Lincoln's election seemed certain. Republican governors were elected in Maine and Vermont by large majorities and in October the party enjoyed gubernatorial victories in the key states of Pennsylvania and Indiana. In Cedar Rapids, Iowa when Douglas heard this news, he turned to his secretary and said, "Mr. Lincoln is the next President. We must try to save the Union. I will go South." But this eleventh-hour tour, perhaps Douglas's finest effort, altered few votes and tapped the Judge's last bit of physical strength. He would be dead in eight months.

About 3 p.m. on Tuesday, Novembor 6, Lincoln walked to the Court House in Springfield to cast his ballot. He received the Republican ticket, cut his own name from the top of the ballot, and cast it. He spent most of the evening at the telegraph office. Throughout the nation, as in Springfield, the election was orderly. Excepting three electoral votes in New Jersey, Lincoln carried the entire North. Breckinridge gathered in the deep South, but not the entire South. Bell won the border states and Douglas carried but Missouri and

THE 1860 CAMPAIGN, concluded.

the three New Jersey votes. The final popular vote:

Lincoln	1,866,352	180
Douglas	1,375,157	12
Breckinridge	847,763	72
Bell	589,581	39

So with less than 40% of the popular vote, the party in power, pledged to contain slavery, would administer over a divided nation. Just as the Boston Bee felt "a new era has dawned upon the country" the New York Express declared "the election of such a man at such a crises is undoubtedly the greatest evil that has ever befallen this country." The meaning of the election will always be disputed.

Lincoln might well thank James Wilson, or whoever was responsible for the electoral college idea, for his victory. He carried the populous states and beat Douglas in every Northern state, often by wide margins. Even if the proposed Fusion Ticket had been realized Lincoln would have won. The position of the South was not clear for Breckinridge's opponents won a greater popular vote than he in the slave states. The position of the North was clear --- Lincoln stood for the Union and the containment of slavery. What the outcome meant to Southerners would soon be accounced and Seward's predicted "irrepressible conflict" was very, very near.

The 1860 items pictured are from the Sterling, DeWitt, Brown and Harris Collections.

DIRE POLITICAL PREDICTIONS - 1860.

(through courtesy of Lincoln Lore, January 1969)

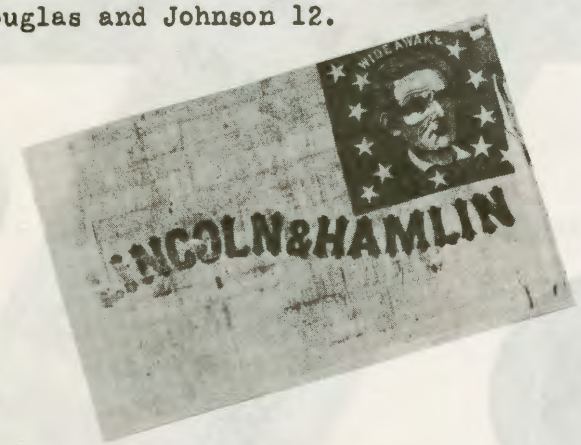
In the fall of 1860 the success of the Republican presidential ticket seemed to be assured. However, as the contest continued 'a glimmer of hope arose' for those opposed to Lincoln. To be sure it would have been impossible for Douglas, Breckinridge or Bell to obtain a majority of votes in the electoral college, "it was within the bounds of possibility to defeat Lincoln by throwing the election into the House of Representatives".

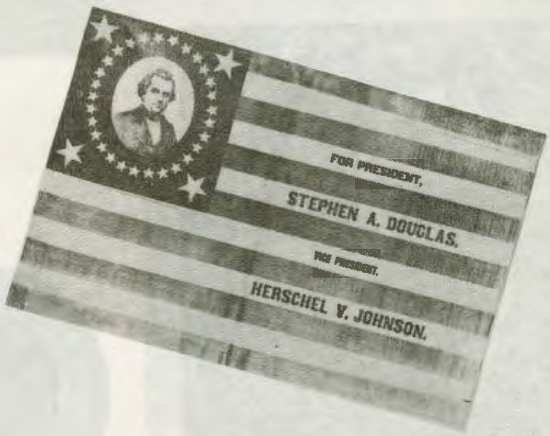
With such a turn in events political prognosticators then believed Breckinridge might be elected, or if the House failed to make a choice, Joseph Lane (who ran with Breckinridge on the (Southern) Democratic ticket) would become President because he surely would have been chosen Vice-President by the Senate.

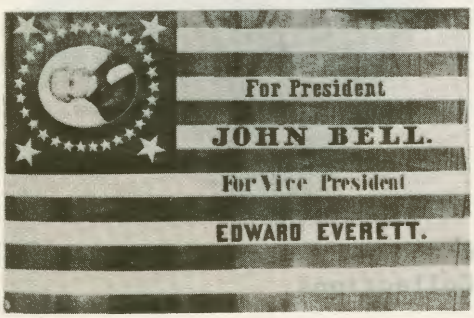
This was not a fanciful surmise because if Lincoln had gained a plurality but not a majority of the electoral vote, the voting would have been by states in the House. The political experts reasoned that the delegates from fifteen states would support Lincoln, while at least twelve would support Breckinridge, and six doubtful delegations might go for Douglas or Bell. This division might conceivably lead to a deadlock in the House. Meanwhile, the Senate would choose the Vice-President (undoubtedly Joseph Lane), and if a new President had not been chosen before noon on March 4, 1861, Lane as Vice-President-elect would have been sworn in as President.

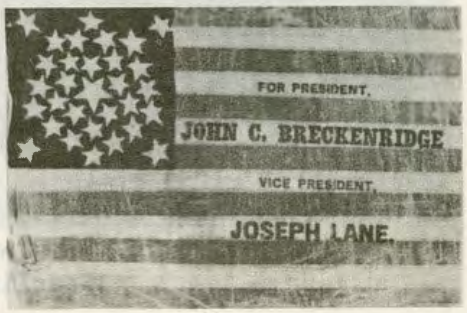
This possibility, was stressed by the Hon. John Hickman (Congressman from Pennsylvania) in a speech in Concert Hall, in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, July 24, 1860.....Hickman made the following observations: "Shall Mr. Lincoln be elected? The one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South will be divided mainly, if not exclusively, between Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge.....Such effective force as Mr. Douglas may possess is in the North; but his most sanguine friends admit not only that his election is impossible, but that he cannot carry over two or three states. The body of the northern vote will be given to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas's supporters can do nothing for him; the only significant result they can possibly produce will be, to withdraw enough strength from Mr. Lincoln to throw the election into the House. This done, and Lane would certainly be chosen by the Senate--the condition of parties in the House being such as to prevent a majority of the States agreeing to either of the candidates. Resting on these admissions, for they are accepted universally, we discover that every vote given to Mr. Douglas must tend to the elevation of Lane, who, possessing neither education, experience, nor executive ability, has been selected to enable the South to make the most out of an accident in case it shall occur".

Hickman's fears did not materialize. Lincoln and Hamlin received 180 electoral votes, (57 more votes than the three opponents combined), Breckinridge and Lane 72, Bell and Everett 39, and Douglas and Johnson 12.









1860 Campaign Flags
(From Lincoln National
Life Collection)

THE RAIL SPLITTER MEDALS

By J. Doyle DeWitt APIC #25.

One of the most fascinating subjects available for study by collectors of political items is the series of so-called "rail splitter medals" issued on behalf of Lincoln's candidacy in 1860. Of the more than seventy-five medals and tokens attributable to that campaign, seven may be classed as rail splitter medals. The student of these pieces will become fascinated very quickly by the unprecendented degree of farce injected into the rail splitter theme by the medallists.

No. AL1860 - 3

The largest in size of the rail splitter medals is No. AL1860 - 2. A reverse die variety is listed as No. AL1860 - 3. This piece was made for the inauguration by the Childs Company of Chicago. On the reverse a tall, erect, muscular Lincoln is the central figure of the scene. The twenty-one-year-old son is splitting rails, and in the distance is his father's farm house. A rising sun would suggest that he was no sluggard as a young man, and it also may have been intended as an allusion to the emergence of his career. The legend "The Rail Splitter of 1830" refers to the well-publicized folk tale that Lincoln split some three thousand rails for the enclosure of his father's farm in that year.

No. AL1860 - 10

The next rail splitter medal in order of descending size is No. AL1860 - 10, likewise made by the Childs Company. It was issued in May after the Republican Convention. No. AL1860 - 11 is a trial piece from the same dies with inscriptions omitted, and No. AL1860 - 1 is an adaptation of the obverse die made into a Wide Awake hat badge for Colonel Elmer Ellsworth's Zouäves. The rail splitting scene on the reverse is dominated again by a tall, erect Lincoln with upraised maul. In the background, the rising sun above the log cabin with the White House to the left, accompanied by the inscription "Progress," symbolizes the emergence and progression of a political career in the then traditional American sense - "from the log cabin to the White House." But a curious and somewhat mystifying spectacle is presented by Lincoln's helper. As he kneels to hold the wedge to the log, he is dressed, of all things, in a top hat and long frock coat. Undoubtedly, this incongruity was suggested to the engraver by some actual circumstance or some real individual. I suggest the following: "Dick" Oglesby, Governor of Illinois and a political crony

of Lincoln, realized that Lincoln's candidacy would be enhanced by a symbol associated with his early prairie life. On the eve of the Republican State Convention at Decatur, he drove out in the country to the home place of John Hanks who he knew had split rails with Lincoln about thirty years before. He persuaded Hanks to join him; and they drove out to the old Lincoln place where Hanks found a decaying fence rail lying in the Sangamon River botton, which Hanks declared was one of the identical rails that he and Abe had split. They picked up two rails, tied them under the axles of the buggy, drove back to Decatur at dusk, and hid the rails in Oglesby's barn overnight. On the next day, when "Old John" Hanks, dressed in a stove pipe hat and long linen duster coat, was presented to the Convention, carrying his rails, it must have been a novel and singular experience for the old Macon County democrat. A few days later the rails, accompanied by Hanks, were sent to Chicago where, trimmed with flowers and lighted by tapers, they were displayed at the headquarters of the Illinois delegation attending the Republican National Convention. It has been suggested by eyewitnesses that Lincoln's feats as a rail splitter, when recounted by Hanks, expanded in proportion with the consumption of corn liquor supplied by reporters assigned to the Illinois headquarters. Thus, it would seem that these obviously politically inspired maneuvers, designed to create a symbol for the campaign, were tinged with enough farce and comedy to warrant the Chicago engraver of this medal to make allusion to them by portraying Hanks as he appeared on the Convention floor. I have always thought that Lincoln's response to the reporter's question as to whether he believed they were actually the rails that he helped make was a political gem. He said, "I wouldn't make my affidavit that they were but Hanks and I did make rails on that piece of ground, although I think I could make better rails now, and I did say that if there are any of the rails that had been split, I wouldn't wonder that they are the rails."

No. AL1860 - 12

The next rail splitter medal, and of the same size as the preceding, is No. AL1860 - 12. The dies were made by William H. Key of Philadelphia. The reverse is decorated with crossed fence rails and an inscription embodying the words "Freedom and Protection" and "The Peoples Choice." This latter time-worn phrase probably had definite significance in this instance. In 1858, a fusion party opposed to Buchanan's Democratic Administration had been formed in Pennsylvania and had taken the name "Peoples Party." It was only mildly anti-slavery but rabidly protectionist. It carried the state elections in 1858, and its representatives were invited to the Republican Convention at Chicago. In the presidential election they lent sufficient support to Lincoln's candidacy to allow the Republican ticket to carry the doubtful state of Pennsylvania. Fence rails were in great demand by the political managers in Pennsylvania as the campaign progressed. Many political clubs owned fence rails and many more wanted them. At one time an order came to Decatur for the East to buy the entire three thousand that Lincoln had cut. Thus, the engraver of this piece would find it timely and advantageous to introduce the rail splitter symbol into protectionist Pennsylvania.

No. AL1860 - 25

The next rail splitter medal in order of descending size is No. AL1860 - 25. The dies were made by the well-known engraver, George H. Lovett of New York City. The reverse inscription contains the words "The Great Rail-Splitter of The West." Again the engraver saw fit to inject some humor into his product by putting seven roosters, twenty-four birds and one squirrel upon the rail fence enclosing the inscription, making a total of thirty-two to coincide with the number of stars encircling the bust on the obverse and thus designating the number of states in the Union. (Actually, with the admission of Oregon, thirty-three states participated in the election.) Just what significance, if any, was intended by this flock of fowl with a lone squirrel remains obscure. Old-time cataloguers occasionally referred to this as Lovett's "barn yard." One speculated that the six roosters on the top rails were crowing loudly for the success of the Lincoln ticket. However, the most fanciful interpretation was given me by Thomas Elder, the colorful coin dealer of New York, many years ago. His contention was that it was intended to be an election prediction. The twenty-four birds were black birds and hence signified that the "Black Republicans" would carry twenty-four states. The seven roosters signified that the Democrats would carry seven states. The lone squirrel signified a state that was "going nuts" trying to decide which way to go.

No. AL1860 - 33

The next rail splitter medal in order of descending size is No. AL1860 - 33. The dies were made by Robert Lovett, Jr., a Philadelphia die cutter and older brother of George. The obverse is distinguished by the mis-stating of the first name as "Abram." This was not an uncommon occurrence. In June, 1860, Lincoln wrote to an eastern leader, "It seems as if the question whether my first name is Abraham or Abram will never be settled. It is Abraham." The reverse inscription "The man who can split rails or guide the ship of State" served to link the rail splitter theme with the phrase popularized in the country by Longfellow - "Sail on, O Ship of State; Sail on, O Union, strong and great."

No. AL1860 - 41

The next rail splitter medal in order of descending size is No. AL1860 - 41. The dies were cut by Salathiel Ellis and the medals struck in Waterbury. It was a popular item in the East, being struck in six metal varieties and occasionally found with a loop for wearing as a charm. The obverse die was used extensively for muling purposes. The reverse inscription "The Rail Splitter of The West" is accompanied by a rural rail splitting scene similar to that on the earlier Childs medal. Again, a curious spectacle is presented by Lincoln's helper. He is portrayed in a half-squatting position holding an enormous wedge. His small body, pompously erect, is attired in frock coat, stand-up collar with flowing tie; and his exaggerated pompador hair is neatly combed. Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie, one of the noted Lincoln collectors of the last century, once described him as an "individual unknown to fame but with decidedly remarkable features and singular habiliments." W. Elliott Woodward, the prominent auction cataloguer of the period, once referred to him whimsically as an "ellgee" which would translate into the initials LG or "Little Giant." The sales list of Hunt & Miner, the merchants of Pittsburgh who advertised so many campaign novelties during this period, called the medal a "railsplitter pocket piece" with the description "the little giant a spectator." Thus, we may assume that Salathiel Ellis, a New England cameo cutter and part-time engraver for the mint, borrowed an idea from the earlier Childs medal and by substituting Stephen Douglas for John Hanks as the rail splitter's helper, created what was probably the most popular medal of the Lincoln campaign series.

No. AL1860 - 46

The last of the 1860 rail splitter medals in order of descending size is No. AL1860 - 46. This unsigned piece was undoubtedly made in Philadelphia by Robert Lovett, Jr. In addition to the usual metals, it was struck in a new lightweight, brittle substance referred to as "composition," which must have confused the cataloguers as they described it variously as lava, rubber, terra-cotta and green clay. The strikes in composition are usually found suspended from a clasp to form a badge. The reverse inscription "Protection To Honest Industry" accompanied by the rail fence and the log with embedded axe again served the purpose of linking the protectionist doctrine with the rail splitter symbol thereby creating the allusion that splitting rails was honest industry. Thus it came to pass that Governor Olglesby's revival of such a commonplace event in prairie life as splitting fence rails to enclose the settler's farm caught the fancy of leading engravers in the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Waterbury. However, observe the onward rush of political history. The rail splitter theme, politically inspired, effectively timed, dramatically presented, assiduously promoted into one of the most effective symbols in our political history, was dropped almost entirely in the 1864 campaign. Other more serious issues, the war and salvation of the union, crowded out the young rail splitter and his comical helpers. Only one small token of 1864, No. AL1864 - 43, bears the symbol of an axe embedded in a log. The accompanying inscription is "Good for another heat." The reference was to the candidate not the theme.

The Editor's Comments, From U. I. Chick Harris.

The year, 1968, will go down as one of the biggest campaign button years ever. Undoubtedly many additional varieties were made just because the manufacturers and dealers are aware that button collectors are a source of sales, just as ational and local political headquarters had been over the years. There are as many opinions as collectors, as to the effect this will have on our hobby and on 1972. Each collector has a right to judge the facts and decide what he wishes to collect and chart his own collecting ground rules, so long as they are not contrary to the APIC Constitution and Code of Ethics. Some rather harsh words were written and spoken regarding the items pictured on the cover and page three of the last KEYNOTER. Since every item meets the APIC Code of Ethics for authenticity, I consider it my duty and obligation to picture, even though some were not official party buttons. Since 1896, manufacturers and distributors such as Whitehead and Hoag, Bastian Brothers, A. G. Trimble, and others have offered buttons through the mail and by salesmen with sample cases, to all who were interested in purchasing. Those interested were political organizations until just recently; when Political Americana dealers and some collectors have bought in quantity. Actually the idea of official party buttons is relatively new, except for certain minor party items. Remember that every collector has a right to decide what he wishes to collect, but that no collector has a right to impose his choice on any other collector.

WILL THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BE CHANGED? That is a question which each collector should give some thought. On the preceding page, you read about the likely hood of electoral vote maneuvering in the four candidate race of 1860. Didn't is sound as if it had been written in 1968, and isn't is beynnd comprehension that an individual elector can vote contrary to the wishes of the majority of the electorate. We heard much about the possibility of Muskie being acting-president and of possible maneuverings by Wallace and Humphrey. One North Carolina elector did vote for Wallace, rather than Nixon as instructed--while he was only the sixth elector in history to defy the voters--this is six too many. Let's write our state and national legislators and tell them we want legislation, which must be in the form of a Constitutional amendment, and which would have to be ratified by the many States, to either up-date or remove the electoral system. DO IT TODAY.

CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOT!! In the last issue of the KEYNOTER I had asked that members submit a sample ballot to me, so that a list of candidates by states, could be compiled and included with this issue. The response was less than enthusiastic--ballots or lists of candidates were received from members in the following states: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Ohio, Oklahoma, Washington and West Virginia. If your state is not listed above, please help.

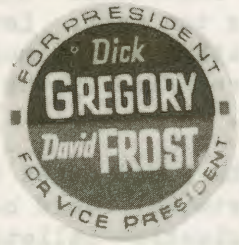
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION EXHIBIT. 'Hail to the Chief' - The Inauguration of a President. Herb Collins and the Smithsonian staff have prepared an impressive exhibit which can be seen through March 30. The display is in three sections: #1 Taking the Oath. #2. Inaugural Parades. #3. Inaurural Ball and associated activities, with each section including items which helped make history.

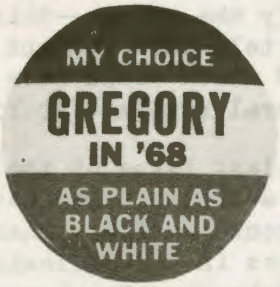
JOHN M. OLIN LIBRARY-CORNELL UNIVERSITY DISPLAY. A portion of the Susan H. Douglas (an early APIC member, now deceased) will be on display through April 1, 1969. A two part exhibit entitled, "The American Presidents. Election and Autographs." will feature cartoons, broadsides, bottles and bumper stickers from the heated campaigns of the past; as well as manuscripts and autographs from the University Archives and private collections.

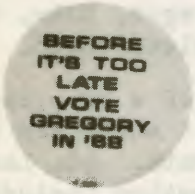
WILL TAKE ISSUE, IN THE NEXT ISSUE! The next issue will feature the pros and cons of gift collections. Anyone having good things to say for bequests to a County or State Museum, or to a University is invited to state their case--as the side, which will be presented by your Editor is against the practice--and will be well documented by actual happenings, one as recently as last summer, at a large Eastern University.

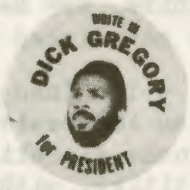
BACK ISSUES OF THE KEYNOTER. Your Secretary-Treasurer, Steve Bibler, has the four 1967 issues available for $2.25 and the four 1968 issues available for $2.75. Just the Brummagem features--showing all the fakes which have appeared these last two years is worth the asking price. NEWER COLLECTORS CAN SPEND NO BETTER TIME, THAN THAT STUDYING WHAT'S BEEN FAKED. It seems every other antique shop is selling them at a dollar each or more.

ADDITIONAL 1968 MINOR PARTY BUTTONS. (Your Editor does not have any of these for sale, but undoubtedly most are, or will be appearing on lists from dealers.....







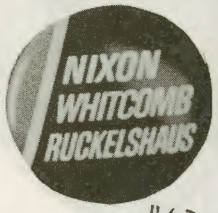


NIXON - AGNEW MEDAL

HUMPHREY - MUSKIE MEDAL

The above medals are offered by the North American Commerative Corp., Box 478 GPO, Bronx, New York 10451, at $3.00 each in bronze. Inaugural medals are $6.00 each.

PROJECT 1968, by Marian Ford, #784.
(continued from previous issue)



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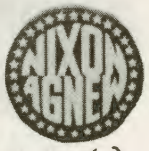
1 1/4"
G/LAVENDER



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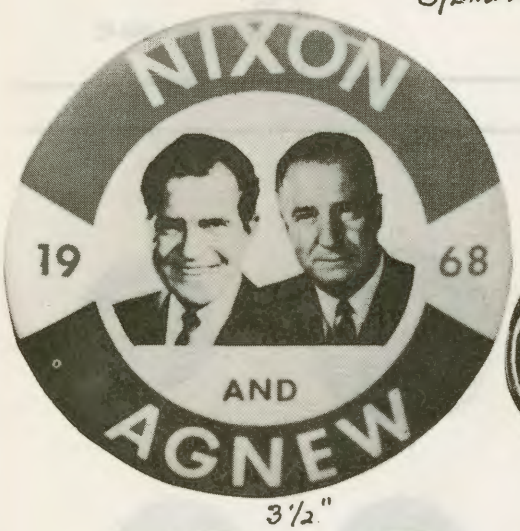
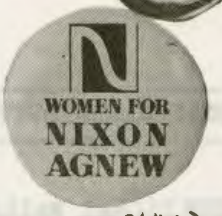
B/W + R/W

15/16"
R/W



3 1/2"

1 3/8" (L)
BLUE LETTERS
TION - RED)



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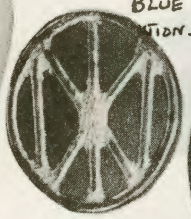
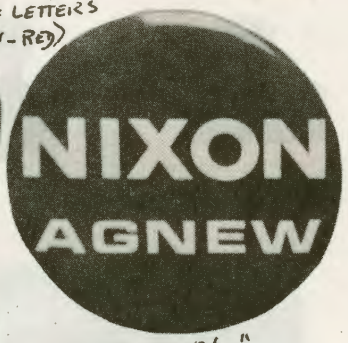
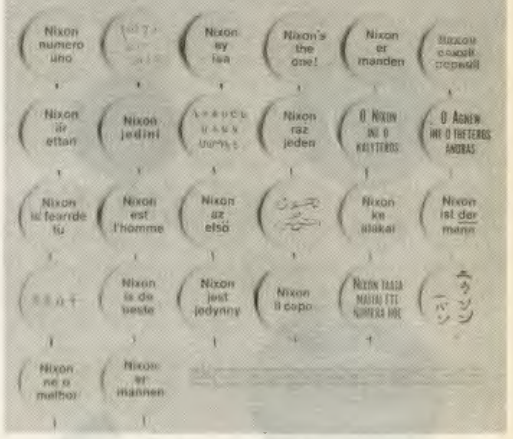

METAL



3 3/8"
w/dark RED

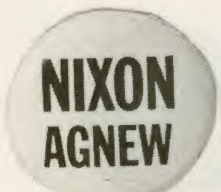


26 PIN LANGUAGE SET
1 1/4" R/W

1"

15/16" (L)

1" (L)
R/W/BL/Y



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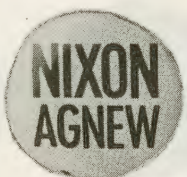

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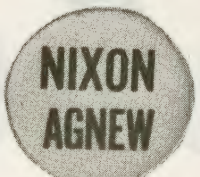

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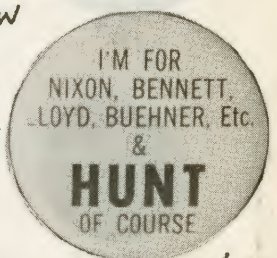
1 1/8" (L)

1 1/8" L

7/8" (L)



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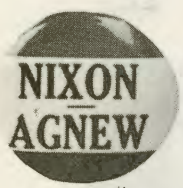

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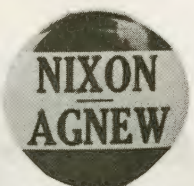

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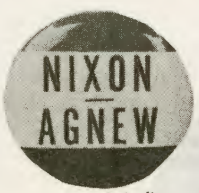

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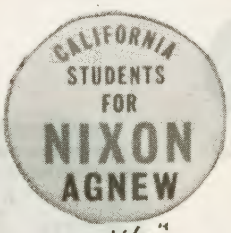

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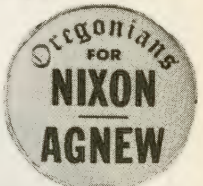
15/16" (L)

1 1/4"
Y/B satin



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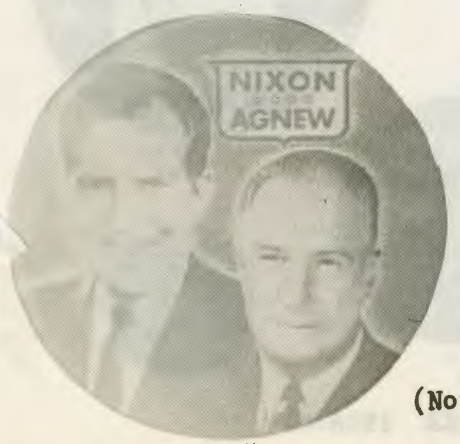
R/W



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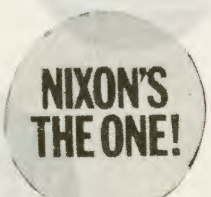
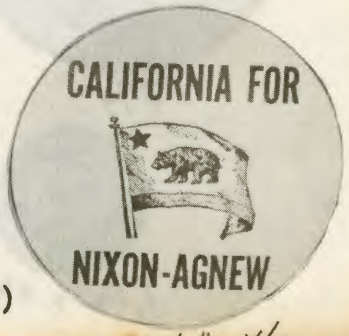


1 1/4"
also 11/16", 7/8", 1 1/8", 1 3/8" (L)
R/W

1 1/2"
NATURAL COLOR

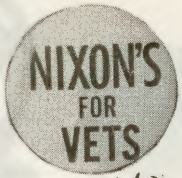


2 1/4" Y/B

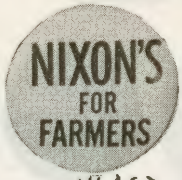
(Note: All pins r/w/b celluloid, unless noted)

1¼", 1⅝", 1 1/16"
B/W AND BL/W
1¼" ONLY B/W

1⅛" (L)
R/W



1⅛" (L)
R/W



1⅛" (L)
R/W

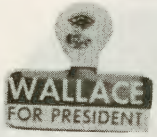
2½"
FULL COLOR FLASHER

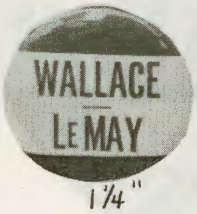
ADDITIONAL NIXON BUTTONS, concluded.

ADDITIONAL WALLACE BUTTONS

1"
B/R

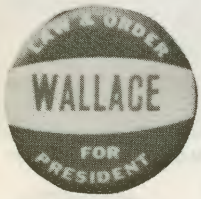
1", 1⅝", 1⅜" (L)





1¼"

1" (L)



1¼"

METAL BANK

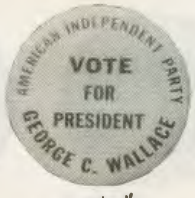
1"

1" (L)

1" (L)

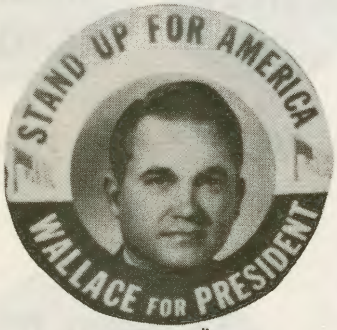
1"

1" (L)



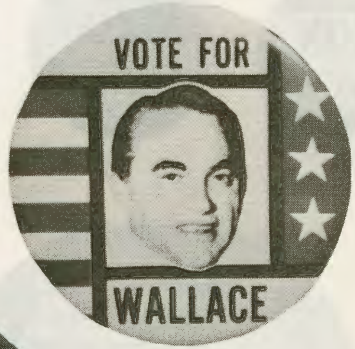
1¼"

1¼"
R/W



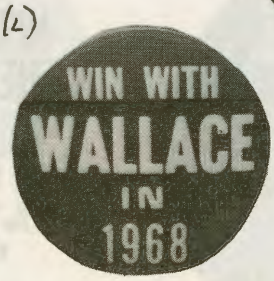
2¼"

1½" (L)



3½"

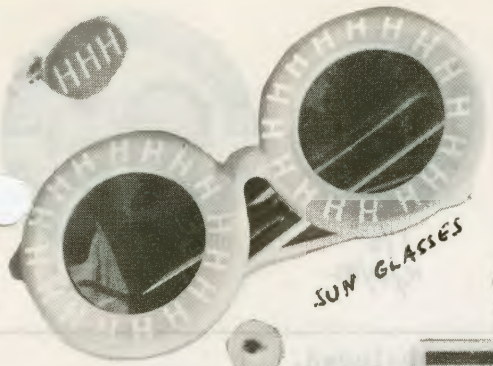
PAPER



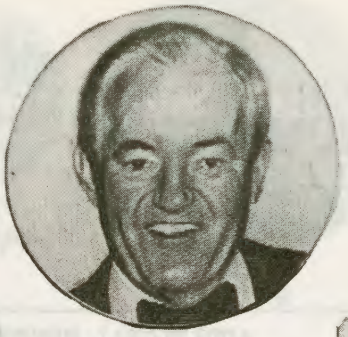
1½"

1, 1⅜, 1⅝, 3" (L)

1"



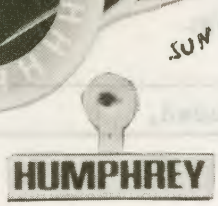
SUN GLASSES



2½"
FULL COLOR
FLASHER

ADDITIONAL
HUMPHREY
BUTTONS

PLASTIC
EARRINGS



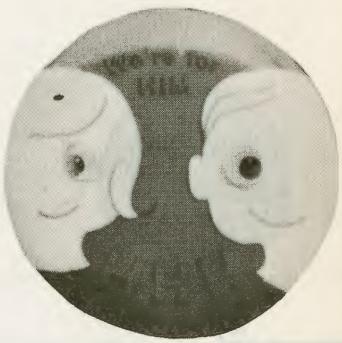
TABS (L)

TAB (L)

3½"
B/W/G

3½"
R/W/B/BL

3½"
B/W/G



3½"
B/W/G

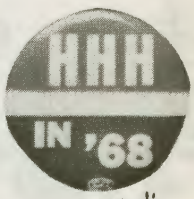
1⅜" (L)
B/W

2¼"
R/W/BL

2¼"
G/BL

1⅜" (L)
B/O

⅞" (L)
B/W/G



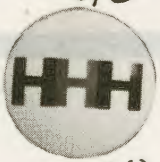
1¼"

1⅛", 1½", 2⅛" (L)
(3 VARIETIES 1⅛")

1" (C+L)
B/W

⅞"
R/W

1" (L)
B/W/G



1 3/16" (L)

1" (L)
R/W & B/W

1¼"

1¼"
B/W/G

1¾"
O/BR

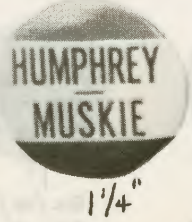
1¾"
O/BR

1¾"
O/B

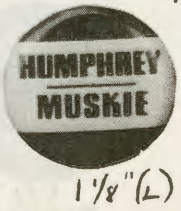
1¾"
O/B

1½"
B/W

3"

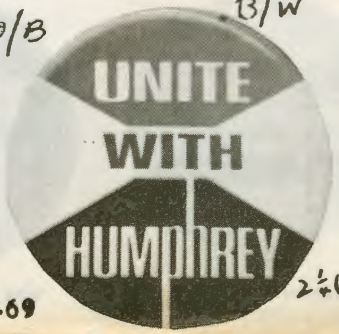


1¼"



1⅛" (L)

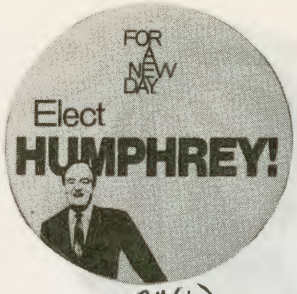
1⅛ (L)



2¼ (L)

2" (L)

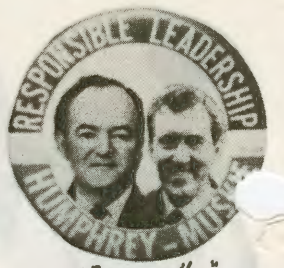
1¾", 3½"
R/W/B/BL



B/Y 2" (L) /BL

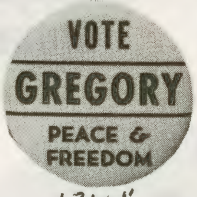
1¼"
R/Y/BL

1½"
R/W/BL



1¾", 3½"

ADDITIONAL HUMPHREY ITEMS, concluded.

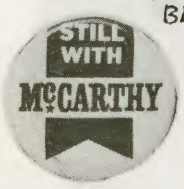


1¾"
BL/O

1½" (L)
BL/B

1¼"
BL/W

1¼"
B/W



B/W

1⅛" (L)
B/W

1½"
R/W

1¼"
BL/B

ADDITIONAL PRIMARY ITEMS

3"
BL/W/PINK

2¼"

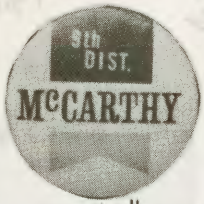
1" (L)
B/W

1¼"
BR/PINK

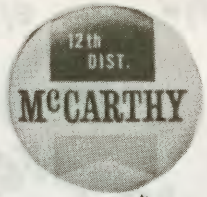
1⅛" (L)
B/W

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION ITEMS

2½" - SATIN COVERED



1¼"
2 SHADES B/W



1¼"
2 SHADES B/W

1"
W/O

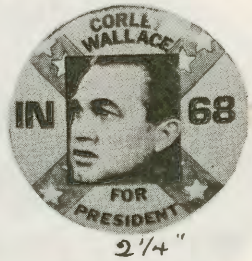
"UNOFFICIAL" BUT INTERESTING SETS OF PINS

3"
VARIOUS TYPES - ALL McCARTHY - HAND-MADE - SILK SCREEN PRINTS

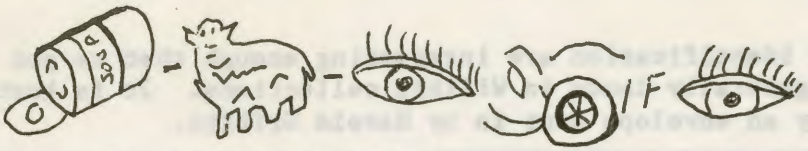
2"
VARIOUS CANDIDATES + COLORS

1¼"
BL/W/B
(50 PINS)

1"
BL/W/R
(51 PINS)



2¼"
VARIOUS CANDIDATES
VARIOUS COLORS - HAND PAINTED



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ?

by Marian Ford (#784)

****

Many thanks for all the help on identification ... Dale Wagner, Greg Warthan, Bob Cereghino, George Arthur and Stanley King. Here are a few more answers to past unknowns:

#24 Here's another Canadian prime minister. His name is Sir Charles Tupper. A Conservative Party member, he held the premiership from April until June, 1896.

#132 This colorful pin is a Social Democratic Party item. LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY was used by the party before it became the Socialist Party in 1901. It was taken from the French Revolution slogan.

#133 The various Latin expressions on the pin reflect the pro-expansionist ideas of McKinley ... helping the distressed with justice, etc.

#134 S.T.L.A. stands for Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, an industrial union led by Daniel DeLeon of the Socialist Labor Party. This group was organized as a socialist industrial union in opposition to the craft oriented A.F. of L. In 1905 it merged with the newly formed Industrial Workers of the World.

****

#135

#136

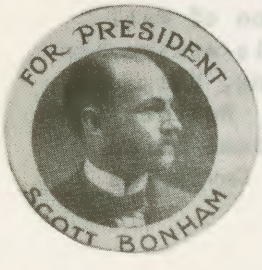
#137

#138

#139

#140

#141



#142

#143

#144

#145

cat on top of corn
1896 FOR PRESIDENT

#146

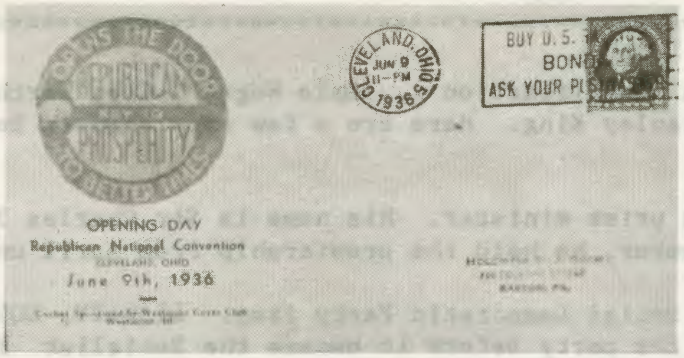
HI FOR ME

#147

#148

"TOM" on it

Sometimes items sent to us for identification are interesting enough that we put them in separately. This pin generally lands in Willkie collections. It is instead a Landon 1936 item as proved by an envelope sent in by Harold Griffin.



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A member wrote in wanting to know why Herbert Hoover had owl pins. Pictured are several varieties. Apparently they appeared after a little ditty was published in a 1928 magazine:

"A wise old owl, perched in a tree
Pondered all night 'Who'll it be?'
Then came the echo answering his call,
'Who? Who? --- Hoover' A landslide in the Fall."

****

On the third day of the Democratic Convention in New York in 1924, William Jennings Bryan rose to speak. After some sixty ballots, the delegates were no closer to picking a candidate than they had been on the first. Bryan was an ardent supporter of William Gibbs McAdoo, the leading contender for the nomination. Hoping to arouse enough sentiment to put McAdoo over the top on the next ballot, Bryan swept into one of his great orations. Suddenly a delegate from New Jersey shouted, "Tell us about Doheny and McAdeo and oil." The spectator galleries, packed with pro-Smith New Yorkers, picked up the cry and thundered, "OIL, OIL, OIL!" Bryan bravely attempted to answer that McAdoo, although receiving $50,000 retainer fees from Edward Doheny for work done on Mexican oil leases, had nothing to do with the Teapot Dome scandal of the Harding administration. He was interrupted and jeered until he silenced the crowd with, "If any oil ever touched William G. McAdoo ... the opposition of Wall St. washed all the oil away. No man who allows Wall St. to influence his action has any right to criticise McAdoo." Smith supporters later came back singing, "Al, Al, is our pal" to the accompaniment of beating on empty Standard Oil cans. Neither man, of course, was nominated. As Will Rogers said, "This thing has got to come to an end. New York invited you people here as guests, not to live." John W. Davis was the nominee on the 103rd ballot.

Although this pin is a 1924 item, one is tempted to wonder if some leftevers were used in 1928. Just before the election, on October 15th, the Salt Creek oil scandal broke. It seems that in February, 1928, Hubert Work, while Secretary of the Interior, (now in October Chairman of the Republican National Committee) had renewed a contract made in 1922 by Albert B. Fall with the Sinclair Oil Co. (the ones involved in the Teapot Dome scandal). It was said Sinclair cleaned up $2,000,000 on the deal. The Attorney General and Acting Secretary of the Interior ordered immediate investigations. No wrong-doings were discovered. Al Smith refrained from capitalising on the new oil scandal, but many of his supporters were not so kind. In any case, it apparently had little effect on the outcome of the November election.

APICommentary · by Don Coney · 66 Golf Street · Newington, Conn. 06111

Here we go -- the This and That column with a new title, a new coordinator of information but the same clearing house for news about collectors and collections. We're all interested in you, so why not share your news and notes by dropping a card or letter to me. Time limitations prevent our acknowledging each communication received, but we'll all thank you when it appears in APICommentary.

Displays, publicity and interviews this past election season were as prevalent as the flu -- but with happier memories and more rewarding results. Janet Nicoll #364 received a fine write up in the Beloit Daily News and later displayed her collection in the Beloit College Library...The December issue of FRIENDS, found at all Chevy dealers, and the Sheboygan Press carried articles on the collection of Elmer Koppelmann #490...Pins from the collection of Dr. L. M. Holland #327 highlighted the cover of the Los Alamos Scientific Lab's magazine, THE ATOM...another news note from the Land of Enchantment was the coverage given the memorabilia of David Kelsey #96 and his father by the Santa Fe NEW MEXICAN.

Word has reached APICommentary that the dates for two of the larger 1969 meetings have been set: The New York-Pennsylvania get-together will be held at the Mark Twain Hotel in Elmira on August 15th and 16th while Connecticut's yearly two-day affair will again be held at the Holiday Inn in Meriden on May 2nd and 3rd. Start planning that vacation or weekend trip now!

A Chicago bank featured the collection of Ed Jensen #905 while the Tribune's employee magazine contributed a write up...Bob Carter #494 had his frames prominently displayed in the West Hartford branch of the Hartford National Bank... The Indianapolis area was well covered by Fritz Gordner #540 who had no less than two separate displays, an illustrated lecture and an article...The University of Rhode Island displayed the collection of Ray McKenna #1112 and Ray reports three write ups and a TV interview in the bustling Little Rhody area.

THE HOT LINE...Byron Hoke #71 reports the selective burglary of several choice pieces from the Valley Forge Historical Society. Among the items stolen are (1) a gold seal ring -- all over shell pattern set with carnelian with itaglio head of Washington; (2) a gold seal -- double scrolled channeled and foliate handle set with oblong carnelian with itaglio head of Washington; (3) gold seal ¼" oval -- American gold no touch mark, rocaille version of Washington family coat of arms and (4) a brass GW button with beaded monogram and "Long Live the President". If you are offered -- or hear about -- ANY of these, contact either Byron Hoke or the Valley Forge Historical Society, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Fond du Lac's Jack Putman #5 received splendid newspaper coverage on his display in the First Wisconsin National Bank as well as a TV feature on Green Bay's Channel 5...The New York Public Library exhibited political memorabilia from Allen Wright #1386 and Julian White #365 throughout the month of October. Allen capped the month by appearing on the Barry Farber TV show...Bradley W. Schwartz #126 appeared on Rochester TV after his collection was highlighted in the windows of the Neissen Brothers general offices.

Words to the wise...Several copies of J. Doye DeWitt's "Century of Campaign Buttons" are still available but in single copies only -- one to a customer. The NEW address is University of Hartford Library, 200 Bloomfield Avenue, West Hartford, Conn. 06117, Attn: Acquisitions Department, University Hall. The price is still $25.00 postpaid. Worth it? "Ask the man who owns one" as the ads used to say.

Gone from the political scene are Norman Thomas, the veteran Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, and Homer Tomlinson of the Theocratic Party. Both passed on during the autumn.

Read any good books lately? Some APICers have and recommend, "The Glorious Burden", as an updated version of "The Presidency". "The Battle for the Presidency" is crammed with political philosophy and rarely-heard-of campaign gimmicks. "The American Heritage History of the Presidency" is a good well-rounded history with terrific pictures of items from the collections of J. Doyle DeWitt, #25 and Stan King #442.

For the Newer Collector

by Webster T. Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Dr. N., Syracuse, NY 13205

Q. What is meant by a 3D item.
A. 3D is short for three dimensional, such as a Tammany Bank, Ben Harrison Hat or a Smith or Hoover pitcher, rather than flat items like buttons, tokens, ribbons, convention tickets etc.

Q. Where can I obtain some type of mounts for my buttons.
A. Three of the most commonly used mounts are:
1. Wooden trays with glass tops and sliding backs, made and sold by Mr. Joseph H. Raum, 2211 New Holland Pike, Lancaster, Penna., 17601
2. Heavy black paper board boxes with glass tops and filled with cotton, commonly called Riker Mounts. These can be purchased with hanging rings through Miles Kimball Co., Oshkosh, Wis., 54901, or Nasco, Inc., Fort Atkinson, Wis.,53538, or without hanging rings from Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Inc., P. O. Box 1712. Rochester. N. Y., 14603.
3. Plastic envelopes with various colored backing, known as Carter Mounts. These are sold by The Carter Co., 385 East Main St., Rochester, N. Y. 146 04.

Q. Is it true that George Washington was not born on the 22nd of February.
A. George Washington was born on the 11th day of February 1731, under the Julian Calendar and celebrated his first nineteen birthdays on the 11th. Since the Gregorian Calendar has been adopted his birthdays have been celebrated on the 22nd.

Q. Where and when was the Republican Party formed.
A. Answering this one is a sure fire way not to win friends and influence people. I have visited the little white building in Ripon, Wis., that all loyal Badgers proclaim to be the birthplace of the Republican Party. I have taken pictures of the pile of stones in Jackson, Mich., at the corner of W. Franklin and Second Sts., that marks the site of the tree, under which all Wolverines claim the party was formed on July 6, 1854. And just about nine miles from my home, in a small town known as Camillus, N. Y., is a place where still others claim the party originated. It is my personal opinion that groups of Abolitionist , who were opposed to slavery, were formed at approximately the same time in many places and that these groups met to form a national party at Jackson, Mich.

Q. Do many collectors save paper items, if so how do they set them up.
A. More and more collectors are aware of the desirability and value of saving various types of paper items. Autographs, letters, trade cards, convention tickets, post cards and ballots may be set up in albums of the plastic covered pages. Handbills, brochures etc. can be placed in legal size folders and placed in a file cabinet. Small posters can be placed flat in a large drawer and the large posters can be placed in mailing tubes, with identifying data printed on the outside.

Q. If a political item is made during an election year and pertains to a candidate in that election, but is not issued by his headquarters, is the item considered an authentic political campaign item.
A. Any political campaign item that is manufactured and made available for distribution, during the election campaign represented by the item, is considered an authentic campaign item, even though it was not distributed by the headquarters of the candidate, according to the interpretation given by the Committee on Ethics of the APIC.

Q. During the recent Republican Convention there was considerable talk about the fact that both Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller had been divorced. Has a divorced person ever been nominated or elected.
A. James Cox in 1920 and Adlai Stevenson in 1952-1956 were nominated by the Democratic Party, but neither one was elected.

The Secretary's Corner

By Stephen H. Bibler, original # 138

Membership not renewed:
805 - Richard Bristow

Probationary Members: Should any member know of any good reason why any probationary member should be excluded from membership in the A.P.I.C., please send such objection, in writing, to the secretary-treasurer. If no objections are received, full membership will be accorded on March 15, 1969.

1488- Michael Kriegler, 3862 Woodfield Drive, Sherman Oaks, Cal. 91403 student, 1-c-i-l-r-z; (213)7898481 (Marian A. Ford)

1489- Charles A. Knickerbocker, 274 W. National Road, Vandalia, Ohio 45377 teacher history-government; 2-c-i-l-q-z; 898-2160 (Bill Opie)

1490- Robert C. Sheffer, 1952 Leonard St., York, Pennsylvania 17404; senior technician; 3-c-i of Penn-m-q-u;(717)8433432 (Tom Gordon)

1491- Joel Farley, 1253 So. Tuxedo, Stockton, Cal. 95204; student, 1-c-i-l-mainly buttons-r-u-v; (209)462-8926; (Chas. McSorley)

1492- Stephen W. Beidner, 1444 Barry Avenue, # 8, Los Angeles, Cal. 90025 student; 1-c-i-r-z; (213)478-5325

1493- Mrs. Charles Gero, 170 Simmons Ave., Cohoes, N.Y. 12047; housewife, 3-c-h-m-q-z; 237-6241 (Win Kintz)

1494- Gary Lee Butler, RR # 1, Box 392, Lawrenceburg, Indiana 47025 lumber dealer, 2-c-i-r-z; (812)537-0375, (812)537-3584

1495- Kevin Lipson, 74 Yankee Pedlar Path, Madison, Conn. 06443 student; 1-c-h-l-q-z; (203)245-4857 (M.Schwartz)

1496- Gerald A. Colwell, 10915 Forest, Kansas City, Missouri 64131 high school counselor; 2-c-h-l-m-q-z;(816)WI-2-2453; (913)NI-8-3005

1497- Jeffrey R. Cuskey, 965 Louise Avenue, Lancaster, Penn. 17601 student, 1-c-i-l-q-z; (717)397-0804; (Wm. Rickrode)

1498- Alfred W. Charles, 341 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017 attorney; 2-c-h-m-r-z; (212)UN5-4659, (212)MU97570.(Clifford Rubenstein)

1499- Mrs. Gail Williams, 760 Osage, Kansas City, Kansas 66105, housewife; 1-c-h-l-q-u-v;

1500- Marty Guilfoyle, 2990 So. Detroit Way, Denver, Colorado 80210 student, 1-c-i-l-q-z; (303)756-9642. (Audrey Friedman)

1501- Mr. & Mrs. Martin Elfant, 5702 Valkeith, Houston, Texas 77035 life insurance; 2-c-i-m-r-z; PA 30674 (Larry Mills)

1502- James M. Donaldson, 4854 Cote des Neiges, Apt. 1502 'B', Montreal, Quebec, Canada; architect; 2-c-h-l-q-z;878-9667, 342-5703

1503- George E. Cothran, 1413 Shuffield Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32303 investigator, 2-c-i-m-q-u, 877-6833 (Randel Kelly)

1504- Kenneth Florey, 248 Buckingham Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13210 teacher, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (315)475-4665 (Mrs. Evelyn Taylor)

1505- Theodore Gold, 79 Ashford Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. 10522 antique dealer, 3-d-h-i-l-m-r-z; (914)GR8-1610, (914)693-6738 (Joseph Finnegan)

1506- Robert W. Rightmire, P. O. Box 381, Patchoque, New York 11772 history teacher, 2-c-h-m-q-z; (516)289-5508 (Chas.McSorley)

1507- Espie V. York, 1805 Riverside Dr., Dayton, Ohio 45405 carpenter; 3-c-d-i-m-q-z; 278-8570 (Floyd Thomas)

1508- Theodore Powell, 39 Gerard St., Manchester, Conn. 06040; educator, 3-c-h-l-r-z; (203)643-1305; (M. Schwartz)

1509- Lawrence Lenk, 13 Jeffrey Lane, Bloomfield, Connecticut 06002 student; 1-c-i-m-bumpers, stickers, posters-r-z; (203)242-2545

1510- Emmett L. Davis, Jr., 1806 Bowling Green Dr., Lake Forest, Ill. 60045 sales manager; 3-c-h-l-m-presidential signatures & president's widows franked mail-r-z; (312)234-6635 (312)782-7864 (Bill Opie)

Probationary Members - continued

1511- Perry R. Happell, 710 Prescott Court, Nashville, Tenn. 37204
attorney, 2-c-i-l-q-z; (615)832-4863, (615)741-2348(John Heflin)

1512- James Prohl, 5825 N. 35 Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209
H.S. student, l-c-h-m-q-u; 461-2938 (Geo. Williams)

1513- Mrs. George W. Cox, Jr., 1006 Dwight Avenue, Half Moon Bay,Cal.94019
homemaker, 2-c-h-m-q-z; (415)726-4234

1514- Mrs. George L. Kennedy, 5 Maple Street, Jewett City, Conn. 06351
housewife, 3-c-i-q-u; 376-2932 (Kenton H. Broyles)

1515- Charles N. Kahn III, 4908 Carondelet St.,New Orleans. La. 70115
(Gus J. Miller)

1516- Sam F. Armao, 3254 Berkeley Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118
division controller, 3-c-i-l-q-z; 321-4116, 522-1180(John Yerega)

1517- Bradford Chaney, 1890 Westwood Pl., Pomono, California 91767
student, l-c-h-m-q-z; 62-90184;

1518- Brent Frazee, 4109 Marsh Ave., Rockford, Illinois 61111
student, l-c-i-l-r-z; 877-9671

1519- John R. Holstine, 749 Elmwood Dr., Fenton, Michigan 48430
clerk, 3-c-i-m-r-z; (313)629-9765, (313)239-7633

1520- Stuart M. Israel, 21145 Independence, Southfield, Michigan 48075
law student, 2-c-i-protest buttons-m-q-z; 353-6433 (Ed Puls)

1521- Leon L. Czikowsky, Jr., Joshuatown Rd.,RFD # 2,Lyme,Conn. 06371
student, l-c-i-l-q-u; 434-1735 (Dr. Edmund Sullivan)

1522- Jeffrey L. Groff, 132 East Park St., Elizabethtown, Penn. 17022
student, l-c-h-m-q-z; (717)367-5982 (Wm. Rickrode)

1523- Mrs. Harlan A. Wood, Sr., 150 Montague Road, North Amherst,Mass.01059
housewife & antique dealer; 3-c-d-h-i-l-q-u-w; (413)549-1691

1524- Harold E. Johnson, 5030 E. 6th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80220
student, l-c-h-l-q-z; (303)333-3808. (Lois Rathbone)

1525- Herman G. Kasten, 1522 Northgate Road, Springfield. Ohio 45504
engineering, 3-c-i-Ohio governors-l-r-z; (513)324-4990

1526- Grant J. Verhulst, 1541 Illinois Road, Clearwater, Florida 33516
retired public relations; 3-c-h-m-r-z; (813)447-3118

1527- Mrs. M. E. Neish, Jr., 7330 S.W. Sharon Lane, Portland,Oregon 97225
homemaker, 2-c-h-m-q-z; 292-6223 (Mrs. Maggie Rogers)

1528- Gary Kupferschmid, RR 1, Box 71, Oakville, Iowa 52646, student
l-c-i-m-posters-q-u; Kingston ex. 8626237; (George Walter)

1529- Wayne Nechvatal, 2123 S. 60th Ct., Cicero, Illinois 60650
maintenance foreman, Chicago Park District; 2-c-h-l-r-u-v;
(312)652-9185; HA-7-5252 (Dr. Robt. Laff)

1530- Norman D. Webb, 16360 S.E. Stark St., Portland, Oregon 97233
manufacturing engineer, 2-c-h-l-q-z; 252-9834, 665-0121 ext.276

1531- Miss Linda Adams. 1411 N. 155th, Seattle, Washington 98133
credit card key operator; EM-3-1847; MU-2-8151

1532- Dan Kinney, 1272 Justin Avenue, Glendale, California 91201
student, l-c-i-q, (213)246-6455 (Ralph Callies)

1533- P. J. Harty, 15 Jolie Lane, Walnut Creek, California 94596
retired U.S.M.C., 2-c-i-m-advertising buttons-r-z; 933-6898

1534- John Nail, 605 N. Grove, Oak Park, Illinois 60302; student,
l-c-i-l-RFK & JFK-r-u-v; (312)848-3922 (Dr. Robt. Laff)

1535- Joseph Raynor, Box 31, Islip, N.Y. 11751; engineer,
3-c-d-i-m-r-z; (516)JU4-5400; (Marshall N. Levin)

1536- Carl Follevaag, W. 3517 Crown Place, Spokane, Wn.99208; student
l-c-i-governors who ran for pres.-m-q-z; (509)FA-78320(Jas.Montgomery)

1537- Darel Whitehair, 3202 Duke Street, San Diego, Cal.92110
hospital adm., 2-c-h-l-r-u-v; (714)224-4141 (Ray Perine)

1538- John Jannaccio, 212-2 Northridge Dr., Waterbury, Conn. 06708
tool maker; 2-c-h-l-q-z; (203)754-1783 (David Beck)

Probationary Members - continued

1539- Leif Isaiah Rubinstein, 68 - 26 Utopia Parkway, Flushing,N.Y.11365
student, 1-c-i-1-q-z; (212)FL-3-6653 (Bob Rosegarten)

1540- Dell Davis, RFD # 1, Box 229, Foster, Rhode Island 02825
antique dealer; 3-c-d-i-1-q-u-w; (401)647-5603 (Alice O'Meara)

1541- Herbert Moscoe, 8115 Romaine St., Los Angeles, Cal. 90046
venetian blinds/window shades; 3-c-h-1-m-r-z; OL1-4220, WE6-3796

1542- George C. Roberts,Indiana University N W, 3400 Broadway,Gary,Ind.46408
college professor, 2-c-h-1-ballots-q-u;(219)887-8636(Chas.McCall)

1543- Robert F. Melville, 10 Summer St., Kingston, Mass. 02360
editor & publisher weekly newspaper; 2-c-h-buttons & pins only-mquv
(617)585-3577, (617)293-3522; (Leo J. Caron)

1544- The Presidential Room, Ector County Library, West 7th at Lee,
Odessa, Texas 79760; museum; c-h-m-q-u-w; (915)FE-2-0633

1545- Robert D. Adams, Jr., 2713 Whiffletree Rd., Charlotte,No.Car.28210
production engineer; 2-c-h-m-q-z;(704)364-0687, (704)523-3212

1546- James A. Davis, 498 Greenvale Drive, South Euclid, Ohio 44121
typesetting business,3-c-h-m-q-u-v; 382-7692, 451-0310(Jeff Pressman)

1547- R. William A. Thiederman, 2590 Glen Green, Apt. 14, Hollywood,
Cal.90028; projectionist; 2-c-i-1-q-z;(213)4656539.(Chas.McSorley)

1548- Mrs. Ressa Benen, 916 W.Cherry Hill Apts., Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034
housewife; 2-c-h-buttons only-q-z; (609)665-5939 (R. E. Coffey)

1549- Terry McAdams, 5008 Deerpark Circle, Fair Oaks, Cal. 95628
Dept. manager,J.C.Penney; 2-c-h-m-q-z; 967-4872

1550- Todd Hockridge, 1108 West High, Davenport, Iowa 52804
student, 1-c-h-m-q-u; (319)324-7688 (Gene McGreevy)

1551- William L. Edwards, Professional Bldg., Milford, N. H. 03055
lawyer; 2-c-i-1-q-z; (603)673-3264, (608)673-2049

1552- R. C. Dawson, 45 Colgate Rd., Needham, Mass. 02192
construction executive; 3-c-i-1-q-u; 444-5621; (Robert L. Dawson)

1553- Harry R. McKean, 75 Miriam Drive, Florence, Kentucky 41042
Quality control-Ford Motor; 3-c-h-1-q-u-v;(606)371-8469(Ed Hibarger)

1554- Mrs. L. J. Roseman, 40 Miller Drive, Metuchen, New Jersey 08840
housewife, 2-c-i-m-q-z; (201)548-5350;

1555- Mark Sellers, 1807 Longview Dr., Springfield, Ohio 45504
student, 1-c-h-m-q-z; (513)399-5884 (Mrs. Mary Ballentine)

1556- Harold E. Barcey, 11355 Haskell, Granada Hills, Cal. 91344
student, 1-c-i-m-q-u; (213)3619279

1557- Horace T. Olmsted, 2110 Roxbury Road, Janesville, Wisconsin 53545
Manager REA Express, 3-c-i-m-r½z;(608)7529451 (Edward Jensen)

1558- Claude P. Vester, 89 E. 2nd St., Chillicothe, Ohio 45601
insurance, 3-c-h-1-q-z;(614)7749438, (614)7749308.(Michael Notestone)

1559- Kenneth A. Wasch, 73 Salem Road, Roslyn Hts., N. Y. 11577
student, 1-c-h-m-q-z; (516)MA-1-4226

1560- Ken Hamilton, 3251 Roxburg Drive, Lexington, Kentucky 40503
student, 1-c-d-i-1-r-z; (606)277-4494

1561- Mrs. Marian Rees, 7031 E. 47th St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46226
librarian, 2-c-i-1-q-z, 547-8508, 255-2469 (Fritz Gordner)

1562- Robbie Feldman, 612 Trenton Dr., Beverly Hills, Cal. 90210
student, 1-c-i-m-q-z; 878-0734, 273-0138; (Jeff Sulken)

1563- James McClure, Jr., 627 Dundee Ave., Barrington, Illinois 60010
student; 2-c-h-1-r-z; (312)DU-1-1710. (Chas. McSorley)

1564- Mrs. Patricia Phillips Mahan, 4412 Kevon Drive,Anderson, Ind.46013
school teacher, 3-c-i-m-q-u; 644-7089. (J. F. Phillips)

1565- Peter J. Thayer, 4731 Northcote Avenue, East Chicago, Ind. 46312
student, Ind.Un., 2-c-i-1-r-z;(219)397-9464,(812)339-1803
(Richard Trimble)

1566- Daryl E. Beall, 127 Lake Avenue, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588
student, 2-c-i-1-q-z; (712)732-5028

Probationary Members - continued

1567- Joel Abramowitz, 2111 South Park, Springfield, Illinois 62704
student, 1-c-i-l-q-z; (217)546-4373 (Bob Sterling)

1568- Colin Winston, 206 Ozark Trail, Madison, Wisconsin 53705
student, 1-c-h-m-q-z; 238-4050 (Ralph Callies)

1569- Stephen L. Erickson, 8624 Fox Run, Potomac, Maryland 20854
student, 1-c-i-l-r-z; (301)299-8139

1570- Mrs. Elizabeth Fewel, 4214 SW Arthur Way, Portland, Oregon 97221
housewife, 2-c-i-m-q-z; 222-1221 (Tom Meier)

1571- Robert R. Shaw, 74 Pond Street, Newton, Mass. 02158
professional numismatist; 2-c-d-i-gen. collector-l-q-z.(617)924-1899

1572- Jack M. Tillman, 706 Woodland Dr., Pittsburgh, Penn. 15238
sales supervisor; 3-c-h-m-q-u-v;(412)963-9176, (412)362-6553
(Richard Trimble)

1573- Frank Thomas Bieler, 4915 Botanical, St. Louis, Missouri 63110
pressman, 3-c-h-i-l-m-q-z; (314)PR-6-3029 (Chick Harris)

1574- Homer J. Tucker, 6933 Garner Ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63139
switchman, 3-c-h-i-l-m-q-z; 647-4981 (Frank Bieler)

1575- Gary E. Myerscough, 2212 Apple Bud La., LeMay, Missouri 63125
graduate student, 2-c-i-l-q-z; (314)TW-2-4567 (Ann Carrington)

1576- James S. Maxwell, Jr., 8803 Cromwell Dr., Springfield, Va. 22151
student & collector, 2-c-h-m-q-z, 461-9790

1577- Andrew Steele, 535 - 26th St., Santa Monica, Cal. 90402
student & actor, 1-c-i-adv. items-l-q-z.395-8587 (Laura Lee Sterns)

1578- Tracy Nieporent, 530 East 23rd St., New York, N. Y. 10010
student, 1-c-i-m-posters-r-z; OR-7-1637 (Allen Wright)

1579- John Eberle, Jr., 1034 Homeland Drive, Lancaster, Penn. 17601
student, 1-c-i-m-posters-q-z, 397-5320 (Tom Gordon)

1580- Stewart Allen Weisz, 15016 South Street Road, Woodstock, Ill.60098
student, 1-c-i-l-q-z; (815)338-2579

1581- William S. Jordan, 1775 Mooreland Drive, Lexington, Kentucky 40502
student, 1-c-i-l-q-z; 266-4139, (Roger Reed)Mr.Jordan is now in France

1582- Robert S. Rouse, 4436 N. Kenneth Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60630
student, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (312)PE-6-6313 (David Castaldi)

1583- E. Ross Gates, 916 Wallace Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15221
(Mrs. York Coulter)

1584- Harry J. Wenzel, 8361 Old Channel Trail, Montague, Michigan 49437
sales manager, 3-d-h-l-q-z, 894-4746, TW-44624

1585- Laurence B. Campbell, 2103 East Randolph Circle, Tallahassee,Fl.32303
college student, 1-c-i-l-r-u; (904)385-1840

1586- Thomas J. Morrow, 2001 Leo St., Dayton, Ohio 45404, research tech.Monsanto
2-c-h-l-m-r-z; (513)223-1418, (513)268-3411 (Ed Huff)

1587- James P. Patten, 1024 West Third St., Davenport, Iowa 52802
advertising, 3-c-i-r-z;(319)355-3066, (319)3241314, (John Platt)

1588- Paul K. Olson, RR 2, Box 85, Hendricks, Minnesota 56136
student, 1-c-h-l-q-u;

1589- Henry M. Toy, 1306 Meadow Lane, Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901
engineer, 2-c-i-m-q-z; (501)MI-6-2508, (501)MI-6-3421 ext. 234

1590- Neal Machander, 1402 E. Santa Clara, Santa Ana, Cal. 92701
teacher, 2-c-h-i-l-m-r-z, (714)542-3790 (Chas. McSorley)

1591- Edward Mendlowitz, 1860 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N.Y. 10457
C. P. A., 2-c-d-h-inaugeration day covers-q-z;(212)878-3555,(212)7587010

1592- L. David Yates, 321 W. Church St., Genoa, Illinois 60135
real estate & farming, 2-c-d-h-i-l-m-q-z; (875)784-3369

1593- Leonard Van Otterloo, 2038 - 16th Street, Rock Valley, Iowa 51247
office-purchasing, 2-c-i-m-q-z; (712)476-5545, (712)476-5315

1594- Robert P. Mills, 2845 Eads Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63104
coder, 3-d-i-m-q-z; (314)664-2634

Probationary Members - continued

1595- Brook Zern, 134 West 88th St., New York, N. Y. 10024
importer, 2-c-l-cause buttons -r-u, (212)724-8882 (Allen Wright)

1596- Charles R. Altman, RR 1, Chalmers, Indiana 47929
now in armed forces, 2-c-h-US history-l-q-u, (219)822-2602

1597- Max Mandis, 257-15 149th Ave., Rosedale, N. Y. 11422
teacher, 2-c-i-m-q-z; (212)276-8106 (H. Ross)

1598- Edward Ruhstaller, 735 W. Rose St., Stockton, Cal. 95203
student, l-c-h-l-r-z; (209)4656980

1599- Terry C. Hamburg, 2319 Packard Rd., Apt B305, Ann Arbor,Mich.48104
student-Univ.of Mich., 2-c-l-m-q-z;(313)761-7673 (Leonard Stark)

1600- Thomas E. Bakalars, 6119 N. Park Rd., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53217
student, l-c-h-m-r-z;(414)964-7947 (Bob Fratkin)

1601- C. Lynwood Smith, Jr., 18 East Stanworth Drive, Princeton, N.J.08540
instructor of Political Science, Rutgers, The State University
(Randell Kelley)

1602- Walter A. Check, 45350 Lorimer, Lancaster, Cal. 93534
teacher. 2-c-h-m-q-z; (805)942-0491

1603- Irving Hamburg, 1756 N. Gramercy Pl., Hollywood, Cal. 90028
salesman, 3-c-h-i-l-m-q-z; 4625239

1604- Richard Vincent, Jr., 9842 Ione Lane, St. Louis, Missouri 63123
student, l-c-h-m-q-z; (314)MEL-3567 (Chick Harris)

1605- Clement Michael Hodges, 5307½ Inker Street, Houston, Texas 77007
teacher, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (713)UN94208 (Leon Weisel)

1606- Kevin P. Kelly, 7 Lawnwood Place, Charlestown, Mass. 02129
real estate, 2-c-i-q-z, (617)242-0341, (617)223-2957.

1607- Robert McCarthy, Jr., 376 Dexter Drive, Bridgeport, Conn. 06606
student, l-c-h-m-q-u, 372-3623 (Jonas J. Meyer III)

1608- Daniel G. Baker, 1605 W. 145th St., Gardena, Cal. 90247
student, 2-c-h-jugates-q-u, (213)532-4745(Political Americana)

1609- Charles Walker, 333 Bronx River Road, Apt. 226, Yonkers, N.Y. 10704
student, l-c-i-l-q-z, (914)BE7-7595, (212)982-9346

1610- Marshall Ackerman, 2840 College Drive, Allentown, Penn. 18104
advertising, 3-c-Wm. McKinley-l-r-z; (215)433-3723

1611- R. D. Arthurs. P. O. Box 387, Tuscarawas, Ohio 44682,
Arthurs Antiques, 3-c-d-i-m-q-z,(614)922-3146 (Larry & Jeanette Shrimplin)

1612- Dr. Robert P. Scott, 209 Hume Mansur, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
M.D. Internal medicine, 3-c-i-m-q-z; 637-2479 (Fritz R. Gordner)

1613- Kenneth F. Hudgens, Rt. 6, Box 53, Clinton, Tennessee 37716
Cordinator; 2-c-h-l-q-u-w, (615)457-3501, (615)457-2873 (Elmer Koppelmann)

1614- Ginny Lowe, 27 Scarborough Road, Manchester, Conn. 06040
student, part time sales attendant, l-c-i-presidential-m-q-u-v.
643-9695 (M. Schwartz)

1615- Richard A. Soffey, 2038 Baker Ave., Utica, N. Y. 13501
Elem.school teacher, 2-c-i-l-q-u-v,(315)7245894 (Donald Slayter)

1616- Sammy Strange, Rt. 2, Box 354, Havana, Florida 32333
art teacher, 2-c-h-m-q-u, 539-6028

1617- Edward A. Slott, 2732 Evans Road, Oceanside, N. Y. 11572
student, l-c-i-l-r-z, (516)R04-5791 (Frank Kirsner)

1618- Chuck Knight, 630 Taft St., Logansport, Indiana 46947
truck driver, 2-c-i-m-q-z, 753-3780 (Chas. Terry)

1619- Frank R. Chamblin, 926 Palmer Rd. # 5, Oxon Hill, Maryland 20022
Captain-US Army, 2-c-h-m-q-z,(301)248-8906,(202)OX5-2691(Tom Huston)

1620- Jeff Shellan, 7722 So. 117th St., Seattle, Wn. 98178
student, l-c-i-l-r-u-v, (206)PA-53743

1621- Timothy Anderson Reese, 1226 Earnestine St., McLean, Virgiaia 22101,
student, l-c-i-l-r-u, 356-6535, (Kenton Broyles)

1622- Dan Heims, 6840 SW Canyon Drive, Portland, Oregon 97225
student, l-c-h-m-q-z; 292-4510

Probationary Members - continued

1623- Mrs. Marnie S. MacClure, 5 Chaske Ave., Auburndale, Mass. 02166
housewife, 3-c-i-l-q-z; LA-7-4834, (Donald Slayter)
1624- Robert Dinkin, 689 N. Erie Ave., Lindenhurst, N. Y. 11757
compositor; 888-8153, 888-1443. (Caro-Len Co.)
1625- Franklin James Gardiner, 35 So.Bellaire St.,Denver, Col. 80222
student, 1-c-h-l-q-u, 388-2325; (Pearl Alperstein)
1626- James William Stipanowich, 613 Memorial Drive, Macomb, Ill. 61455
student, 1-c-h-l-q-u; 836-8887; (Don Marshall)
1627- Leroy M. Neuhauser, 100 W. 238 So., Kokomo, Indiana 46901
Asst. Foreman, 3-c-i-m-q-u; 453-1265
1628- James C. Goldsmith, 6952 SW Ivy Lane, Portland, Oregon 97225
teacher, 2-c-h-m-r-u-v, (503)246-1268; former member
1629- Greg Campbell, 5630 Round Hill, Birmingham, Michigan 48010
student, 1-c-i-l-r-z; (313)644-8741, (James Percey)
1630- Dr. James F. Mellinger, Glen Goin, Alpine, N. J. 07620.
after July 1- Mayo Clinic,Sect. of Neurology,200 First St.SW,Rochester,
Minn. 55109; physician, 2-c-i-m-q-z;(201)768-7524, 579-2323(Ed.Veleber)
1631- Daniel Ostroff, 2914 Kanawha St.,NW, Washington, D.C., 20015
student, 1-c-l-inaugeration-l-posters-stickers-jewelry-r-z; 363-7786
1632- Claude Morter, 3132 Argonne Circle, Santa Barbara, Cal. 93105
Insurance Co.management;3-c-h-m-r-u:(805)965-2523, 965-5271
1633- Kenneth L. Hosner, 5167 H Avenue East, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
teacher, social studies; 2-c-h-m-q-z; (46)344-1186, (Dennis Dudley)
1634- Samuel W. Stockbauer, 1422 Lampeter Rd., Lancaster, Penn. 17602
machinist, 2-c-i-m-q-z; (39)4-3644, (Ralph Callies)
1635- Mark C. Wallfisch, 4437 South Prieur St., New Orleans, La. 70125
student, 1-c-i-m-r-z; (504)891-8752,(815)398-5880, (Chas.Kahn III)
1636- Mrs. Elsie M. Bunte, 2735 Narraganset Drive, Florissant, Mo. 63033
housewife, 837-6444; (Chick Harris)
1637- Gerard Hogan, 18 Heritage Place, Nesconset, N. Y. 11767
teacher, 3-c-i-m-q-x, (Allen Wright)
1638- Jeffrey A. Kahn, 480 N.W. 89 St., Miami, Florida 33150
student, (305)759-6228, 1-c-i-l-r-z.
1639- Thomas P. Stepovich, 450 Los Altos Drive, Aptos, Cal. 95003
accountant, 2-c-h-m-q-z; (408)688-5725, (408)354-9940
1640- Earl J. Degan, 76 Woodlawn Avenue, Albany, N. Y. 12208
florist, 3-c-i-l-q-z; (Chas. McSorley)
1641- James E. Dembin, c/o King, 3741 Calle Cita, Santa Barbara, Cal. 93105
student, 1-c-z (George W. Ohlschlager)
1642- Carl Brandon Wisoff, 936 Cambridge Place, Norfolk, Virginia 23508
student, 1-c-i-r-z; (703)627-3748, (Tom Gordon)
1643- Elgia I. Hudson, 64-B Chestnut Avenue, Rutland, Vermont 05701
machine Operator, 3-c-i-m-q-u; (802)775-5938 (Chas. McSorley)
1644- James L. Spurr, Box 585, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
claim adjuster, 2-c-i-m-q-u-v;(405)BR-3-7204, (405)BR-3-4342(Robt.Craig)
1645- Graham Wheeler, 820 W. 57th St., Kansas City, Missouri 64113
student, 1-c-h-m-q-z, (816)JA-3-5147, (Kenton H. Broyles)
1646- Robert C. Goessling, Lowery Lane, Mendham, N. J. 07945,
student, 1-c-h-m-u, (201)543-4230
1647- Patricia E. Miller, 6634 Pershing Ave., University City, Mo. 63130
student, 1-c-i-Missouri locals-l-q-u-v; PA-5-8737
1648-Marc Bradell, 1382 So. Monroe, Denver, Colorado 80210
student, 1-c-i-m-q-z; 757-0169; (Audrey Friedman)
1649- H. J. Wilhelm, 13556 West 22nd Place, Golden, Colorado 80401
dairy business, 2-c-h-m-q-z,(303)279-5012,(303)825-0167 (Chas.McSorley)
1650- Dr. Judah M. Maze, 40 Stoner Avenue, Great Neck, N.Y. 11021
physician, 2-c-i-q-u; (516)466-3463

Probationary Members - Concluded.

1651- Don L. Taylor, Waukesha State Bank, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186
banker, 2-c-h-m-q-z; (414)542-2221, (414)542-4221 (Joseph Brown)
1652- Richard Knowles, Washburn University, # 71, Topeka, Kansas 66621
student, 2-c-i-m-q-z, CE-4-6180, 396-2315 (O. T. Kroeker)
1653- Gene Majerowicz, 4449 Presidio Drive, Los Angeles, Cal. 90008
student, 2-c-i-m-q-u-v, (213)AX-1-9046 (Hollywood Coins)
1654- James W. Gartley, 720 Richmond St., Winchester, Indiana, 47394
mould maker, 3-c-h-m-q-z, 27962
1655- application pending
1656- Robert J. Cozby, 2414 Fifth St., Apt. 136, Lubbock, Texas 79401
accountant, 2-c-h-m-q-z, PO-5-6747
1657- John S. Gabrouck, 213 Rose Avenue, Venice, California 90291
antique dealer, 3-d-h-m-q-u, (213)3999979 (Chas. McSorley)
1658- Keith Boyer, Tamarack Farm, RD # 3, Boyertown, Pennsylvania 19512
student, 1-c-i-m-r-z, (215)369-1442 (George Rinsland)
1659- Sherman Stetson, 106 E. Main St., Neponset, Illinois 61345
antique dealer, c-d, (Raymond Kersten)
1660- Tom Krausmann, 871 So. Renaud, Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan 48236
student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, (313)886-4889, (Ted Hake)
1661- Carl Keller, 5413 N. 60th, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53218
student, 2-c-i-m-r-u-v, 464-7682, (Joseph Brown)
1662- George C. Whipple III, Pine View Farm, Carmel, N. Y. 10512
student, 1-c-h-l-r-z, (914)CA-5-4553 (Bob Rosegarden)
1663- Neil S. Cooper, 127 East 59th St., New York, N. Y. 10022
dealer - International Numismatic Agency.
1664- Miss Sarah Jane McIntosh, 1516 Cochran Road, Pittsburgh, Penn.15243
3-c-h-i-r-v, (Mrs. Ethel Russell)
1665- Victor J. Fariello, 124 Oxford Road, New Hartford, N. Y. 13413
student, 1-c-i-l-q-u-v, RA-45358 (Evelyn Taylor)
1666- Justin LaBarbera, Jr., 46 Ridge Road, Glen Rock, N. J. 07452
bank clerk, 2-c-i-l-q-x,(201)444-2427,(212)425-2323 (Allen Wright)
1667- Tom Cook, 1799 Austin Way, Santa Rosa, California 95404
student, 1-c-h-m-q-z, 545-6122
1668- Joseph W. Masi, 82 South Regent St., Port Chester, N.Y. 10573
journalist, 2-c-i-l-r-z, (914)939-1073 (Milton Dinkin)
1669- Barbara Taplin, El Mirador Hotel, 13th & N Sts.,Sacramento,Cal.95814
2-c-i-r-u, (213)446-2914 (John Fraser)
1670- Mrs. Barbara R. Gordon, 1110 N. Belgrade Road, Silver Spring, Md.20902
housewife, 3-c-h-i-l-m-r-z, (301)649-2624 (Kenton Broyles)

Rejoined -

210- Ed Chamberlain, 36 Grafton Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45406
retired, 3-c-i-historical, exp.humerous,-l-r-z, (513)222-362
623- Mrs. Mary Ballentine, 710 West First St., Springfield, Ohio 45504 teacher

Deceased -

1- Joe Fuld, Hailey, Idaho
107- Mrs. Jack Converse, Portland, Oregon
152- Jack W. Martin, Youngwood, Pennsylvania

Due to the many changes of address on the dues mailers and the eminent issuance of the roster, we will dispense with "Changes of Address" for this issue.

Starting with this issue the list of membership applications now include the names of the sponsors for the prospective members. These are in parenthesis after the data on the respective member.

The top recruiter for this quarter is our old friend, Chas. McSorley, with nine members. Other high recruiters are: Four each - Kenton Broyles, Allen Wright. Three each- Ralph Callies, Tom Gordon, Chick Harris, Meyer Schwartz. Two each- Joe Brown, Milton Dinkin, Dr. Robert Laff, Bill Opie, Wm. Rickrode.

Be sure to notify your secretary-treasurer of change of address--
write me, at 4144 SE Clinton St.,Portland,Ore. 97202.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS by Ferd O'Brien, #103.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER MEETING - NOVEMBER 1, 1968. The fall meeting was held at Just Buttons Museum in Southington with over thirty members in attendance, from Connecticut and New York. An active buying and trading session took place with literally hundreds of 1968 items changing hands.

Plans have been formulated for the annual two day Connecticut Chapter meeting in Meriden. The past two years over one hundred have been attracted to each event. As always an invitation is extended to all APIC members and their families to come to Meriden on the second and third of May (1969).

Election of officers tock place and Frank Corbeil and Jim Dyer were re-elected by acclamation to their respective offices of President and Secretary-Treasurer. Color posters picturing campaign buttons from years past were presented to 11, by Sally Luscomb. Frank Corbeil showed slides of his collection.

James E. Dyer, Chapter Sect-Treas.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER FALL MEETING - NOVEMBER 8&9, 1968.

APIC members from the Great Lakes area met on Friday evening, Nov. 8, in Coldwater, about equi-distant from Detroit and Chicago with an excellent attendance of forty members and friends---nine from Ohio, six from Chicago, one from Indiana and twenty-four from Michigan. The usual frenzied trading went on in the Motel dining room on Friday night with a big business in 1968 campaign items.

On Saturday morning, the group enjoyed a visit to the Tibbits Opera House and then adjourned to the old Arlington Hotel where more trading took place with a very successful auction after the luncheon. Guest luncheon speaker was Harold E. Munn, Sr. (Hillsdale, Michigan) who was the candidate for President of the Prohibition Party in 1964 and 1968. Mr. Munn addressed our group telling of his campaign experiences, from coast-to-coast, this year. Four meetings are planned for 1969, the first to be held att the Ramada Inn at Lansing on Saturday February 22, with a luncheon at noon. We are inviting the fifty members and friends and welcome other APIC members from other states.

Ed Puls, President.

CHICAGO AREA CHAPTER MEETING - January 5, 1969.

Despite inclement weather and the 'flu bug' nearly forty members and guests attended the first 1969 meeting. Presidential paper items were emphasized, and high lighted by a dual-screen slide presentation of the subject. Heavy trading, buying and selling followed the meeting and refreshments were provided by the wives.

Since the Chicago AreaChapter is fortunate to have so many young people in it's membership, the next quarterly meeting, March 28, will be planned and conducted by those under 21 years of age, under the able guidance of Nelson Chubb.

Thechapter is also exploring the possibility of hosting an off-year Summer Convention for Region 3 of the APIC. Leo Buntman is heading this committee with the assistance of Ed Jensen, Roy Safando, Larry Krug and Clyde Ruppert.

Larry Krug.

THE WISCONSIN CHAPTER will celebrate its fourth birthday when itsassemles on Sunday, April 13, at the office of the Association Life Insurance Company in downtown Milwaukee. Host will be chapter president, Joe Brown. He, as well as past Presidents, Jack Putman, Ralph Callies, and Clarence Staudenmeyer extend a warm invitation to our friends from out-of-state to join us for a wonderful afternoon of buying, selling, swapping, visiting and learning more about our hobby. The office is located at 735 North 2nd Street--just one half block north of Wisconsin Avenue (between Wisconsin and Wells). The meeting begins at 1 PM and the topic of discussion will be the large number of 'private issues' of 1968.

Jack Putman.

NEW YORK-PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER NEWS

The NY-PA Chapter will hold it's biannual interim Convention at the Mark Twain Hotel in Elmira, New York on Friday and Saturday, August 15 and 16, 1969. Chapter president Ken Broyles and vice-chairman Bob Lowe extend a cordial welcome to all APIC members to attend. The Mark Twain boasts several dining rooms and two meeting rooms, all of which will be at disposal of the Convention. Further news of the Elmira meeting will appear in next issue.

THE GATE-WAY-TO-THE-WEST CHAPTER CHARTERED.

Mrs. Lois Rathbone, vice president of Region 4, has authorized those in the St. Louis area to organize an APIC Chapter and the first meeting will be at 3700 Hampton Avenue, in rooms furnished by George McGrath, on Friday Evening, February 21, 1969.

AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS CONSTITUTION

(Revised 8/16/68)

ARTICLE I

Name, Area, Purpose, Fiscal Year and Meetings

Section 1: The American Political Items Collectors is a not-for-profit corporation. (APIC).

Section 2: The APIC shall encourage the collection, preservation, and study of political tokens, medals, buttons, badges and all types of items pertaining to the election of the President and other political officials of the U.S.A. The APIC strongly condemns the issuance of restrikes, facsimiles, copies, etc., of all types of Political Americana, and will exclude from membership all those who engage in these endeavors and will publish full details of the disapproval. Members are urged to report any known sources to the Committee on Ethics or the President for action which may be deemed fitting and proper. All members are encouraged to work closely with historical societies, museums, and other organizations which have similar interests in Political Americana, so that Political Americana may attain its rightful place in our American Heritage.

Section 3: The fiscal year of the APIC shall coincide with the regular calendar year.

Section 4: Each two years a general convention of APIC members is to be held for the purpose of election of officers and other business that may be deemed necessary. The convention site and date shall be selected by the President, taking into consideration the wishes of the majority of those who plan to attend, as determined by the returns of a questionnaire sent at least 120 days prior to the earliest proposed date. Annual meetings of the general membership shall be promoted, with business that is deemed necessary by the President to be transacted. All APIC meetings are to be conducted according to Roberts Rules of Order.

Section 5: In the absence of the President at any APIC function, any of the Vice Presidents who will attend, shall be selected by the President to preside. Should the Secretary-Treasurer be unable to attend, the presiding officer shall designate any member present to serve in that capacity at such meeting. Minutes are to be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer ten days after the meeting.

Section 6: Area groups of APIC members are encouraged to work together for the good of the hobby and APIC. Any group of APIC members may organize an area or local chapter by making written application to the Regional Vice President involved. The application shall be forwarded to the President by the Regional Vice President together with his approval or reasons for disapproval. Any application for organization which is disapproved by either the Regional Vice President or President shall be referred to the Executive Board for vote. Majority vote of the Executive Board will be required for approval. Notice of approval of new chapters will be published in the next KEYNOTER®.

Chapters may be organized with APIC approval and are entitled to the use of the American Political Items Collectors name and facilities if they meet the following requirements: Secure approval as outlined above; agree to conduct their affairs in keeping with the spirit and aims of the national organization as outlined in the Constitution and the Code of Ethics; require membership in the national APIC organization as a condition of membership in the area or local chapter. Membership in the national organization does not automatically confer membership in an area or local chapter unless provided for in the bylaws or constitution of that

group. Membership in an area or local chapter is not required for membership in the national APIC.

ARTICLE II
Membership and Dues

Section 1: The APIC shall have the following classes of membership: Active and Honorary.

Section 2: Those who are of good character and reputation and are interested in the collection and preservation of Political Americana as defined above, shall be eligible as active members. Honorary membership may be extended to those who have done much to further the hobby or the APIC by two thirds vote and are not subject to dues nor may they vote or hold office.

Section 3: Applicants for membership shall apply to the Secretary-Treasurer for the proper form. Such form shall be completed and signed, mentioning the name of a sponsoring member in good standing and returned with the proper fee to the Secretary-Treasurer. All such applications received during the quarter shall be published in the next issue of the offical magazine, THE KEYNOTER®. If the Secretary-Treasurer receives no written objection within forty-five days after publication, the applicant shall be admitted to membership. If proper objection in writing is received, such objection shall be referred to the President, who shall advise the applicant. The applicant has recourse to the Executive Board, who will investigate and rule on the application, with the applicant notified and rejection listed in the next KEYNOTER®.

Section 4: Membership dues shall be $5.00 per calendar year, subject to change by majority vote of the Executive Board, payable in advance to the Secretary-Treasurer. All dues become due each January 1st, and all members are to be sent a notice of expiration of dues by December 20 and followed again by January 15. Payment must be in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands by February 1st to insure inclusion in the roster of membership which is to be issued by March 1st.

An initiation fee of $1.00, subject to change by a majority vote of the Executive Board, will be assessed each new member. New members will receive all publications normally supplied the membership during the fiscal year.

Any member may be dropped, for good reason, as determined by a majority vote of the Executive Board.

Section 5: No debts shall be contracted in the name of the APIC, without the written permission of the President. Supplies, stationery, and related items used in the conduct of the respective offices and committees shall be reimbursed upon presentation of a paid bill; no office machines or similar equipment is to be included in this catagory, unless specifically approved by the Executive Board. Summary of expenditures and the Treasurer's report is to be reported to the membership annually. Treasurer's books and records may be subject to audit, at any time, upon 30 days' written notice by the President or the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III
Officers and Board of Directors

Section 1: The APIC shall have a President, five Vice Presidents, each of whom shall represent a different geographical section of the country, a Secretary-

Treasurer, and eight members of the Board of Directors. The officers and Board of Directors, along with the APIC past Presidents shall constitute the Executive Board and by majority decisions may make major policy decisions and remove officers from their offices. Vacancies between elections are to be filled by the President with majority approval of the Executive Board. Vacancy in the office of President is to be filled by majority decision of the Executive Board, with the Secretary-Treasurer acting as Chairman. A member must have been elected to and held office in some capacity on the Executive Board before being eligible for nomination to the Presidency.

Section 2: The officers' and Board of Directors' terms expire every two years, at convention time, or if for good reason, no convention is held, July 1 will be the expiration date. All shall serve without compensation, except the Secretary-Treasurer who will receive seventy-five cents of each yearly dues payment for duties connected with the office. All officers and committee chairmen may submit reasonable expenses as incurred in the fulfillment of their duties.

Section 3: The officers shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the APIC, and have the usual duties delegated to their respective offices. Each Vice President shall serve as Regional Vice President of one of five geographical regions. These regions are defined as follows:

Region #1, Northeast (New England, upper New York State and Pennsylvania)
Region #2, Atlantic Coast (Metropolitan New York City, New Jersey and South and East of the line constructed by the Mason and Dixon Line, the Ohio River and the Mississippi River)
Region #3, Midwest (North of the Ohio River and East of the Mississippi River)
Region #4, West (West of the Mississippi River to and including the States of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona)
Region #5, Pacific Coast (States of California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska and Hawaii)

The Regional Vice Presidents shall be responsible for member relations within their regions, coordinating the activities of area and local chapters, and such functional duties which may be assigned by the President.

ARTICLE IV
Voting

Section 1: At least six months before the election, a Nominating Committee consisting of three active members shall be appointed by the President. This Committee shall present to the President and Secretary-Treasurer, a slate of nominees together with their acceptance in writing 90 days prior to the election. Any member may also file a nomimating petition following the above rules, if signed by three percent of the members in good standing, to nominate for one office or a slate of offices. The Secretary-Treasurer shall publish a list of all nominees and furnish an official ballot at least 30 days prior to the election.

Section 2: All voting shall be on an official ballot furnished by the APIC. Ballots may be voted at the convention or may be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, or his designate, if the outer envelope bears the member's signature, APIC number and address, and is postmarked at least ten days prior to the election date. Results of the voting will be announced at the designated time during the convention.

Section 3: Each active member, in good standing, shall be entitled to one vote. The President shall have a vote in secret balloting but may vote in voice votes to make or break a tie; tie votes losing.

Section 4: Elections shall be conducted by the presiding officer as the first order of new business and those elected shall assume office immediately upon

announcement of the results of the voting. A majority vote of those voting shall cause election.

ARTICLE V
Committees

Section 1: The President shall appoint a Nominating Committee as set forth in Article IV, and he may appoint other committees as he deems necessary and desirable. He is an ex-officio member of all committees.

ARTICLE VI
Amendments

Section 1: This constitition may be altered or amended only if the proposed change is originated by a majority decision of the Executive Board, or by a group of no less than three percent of the active members acting collectively. Proposed change, duly signed, is to be submitted to the President and Secretary-Treasurer 60 days before vote by the membership. The Secretary-Treasurer will publish the proposed change, together with the present wording, in THE KEYNOTER® or by such other means deemed appropriate at least 30 days before the voting. Voting is to be by ballot with each member having one vote. Passage by a three-quarters majority of those voting is required. The membership is to be notified of the outcome in the next publication.

AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

CODE OF ETHICS ON REPRODUCTIONS

I. POLICY

The production and sale of reproductions of political items is detrimental to Political Americana as a hobby. Reproductions have been and are initiated, produced and sold primarily for profit motives without regard to the effect on the hobby. Reproductions give rise to fraud, deception and doubt. Above all they cause a loss of respect for and a diversion of interest from genuine political material.

II. BANNED ITEMS

A banned item shall be an item included in any of the following categories subject to the exceptions contained in Section V:

(A) Any political reproduction having one side or more in general imitation of a political item theretofore existing.

(B) Any imaginary or fake item pretending to be a political item which theretofore might have existed but which actually did not exist in any state as an item used in the election or at the time pretended.

III. POLITICAL ITEMS

(A) A political item shall constitute a coin, token, medal (or medalet), ferrotype, celluloid button, lithographed tin button, shank button, lapel tab, badge, ribbon, poster, sheet music, cane, lantern, umbrella, fan, torchlight, plate, mug, tumbler, watch fob, postcard, ticket, ballot, handbill, jewelry, pennant, banner, print, blown or molded glass flack, automobile decoration, book, and any other items generally included in the field of Political Americana.

(B) A political item shall include items from any geographical area or any period. It shall include items in connection with any national, state or local candidate or any political party.

IV. GUIDES

It shall not affect the status of a banned item:

(A) Whether the item has been struck, cast, molded, electrotyped, printed by means of movable type or by offset lithography, manufactured in a manner used to produce celluloid buttons, altered, or reproduced by any other means.

(B) Whether the dies or molds, if any, from which it was produced originated through direct cutting, punching, casting, transfer hubs, spark erosion, impact or any other means.

(C) Whether it is marked "copy", "restrike", "fantasy", "Kettle", "Becker", or any other differentiating words, letters, symbols, either raised, incuse or in another manner.

(D) Whether or not it is made of any particular material.

supplement APIC KEYNOTER 1968

(E) Whether or not its nature was or was not originally or at any previous occasion disclosed.

V. EXCEPTIONS

(A) Conditional acceptance is granted to a token or medal one side only of which has been reproduced by a collector's organization or individual in commemoration of an event; provided, such an item consists of two sides, each integral to the whole, and that the reverse clearly states that the obverse is a reproduction and provides a statement as to purpose and date of issue.

(B) Acknowledgement is hereby made that during the middle and late 19th century certain earlier medalets were restruck and distributed usually without any identifying marks. Many of these pieces are noted in A Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1889 by J. Doyle DeWitt. Also, several types of George Washington inaugural shank buttons were reproduced during the centennial celebration in 1889. These are identified in the book, Washington Historical Buttons by Alphaeus H. Albert. It is not the intention of this Code to ban such items produced prior to the 20th century, provided that appropriate descriptive language is used in any written description of such items.

(C) A photograph or other similar two dimensional pictorial representation of a political item shall not be considered as a banned item, except that pictorial representations of paper political items other than photographs shall be banned items unless published as a physical part of a written text.

VI. UNDESIRABLE PRACTICE

Selling, advertising for sale, offering for sale, manufacturing or procuring the manufacuure of any banned item, having knowledge of its status as such, shall be an undesirable practice. Mere ownership or possession of a banned item shall not be an undesirable practice.

Each member of APIC has an obligation to discourage and prevent the manufacture and distribution of banned items insofar as it is within his power to do so. Should a member be aware of a proposal to produce and/or distribute items such as described in this Code and has unsuccessfully attempted to thwart such plans, he should exert every effort to see that the producer/-distributor takes steps to render the items and the advertising thereof the least objectionable and deceptive as possible. The Committee on Ethics and the officers of APIC stand ready to assist in this regard.

VII. DENIAL OF PRIVILEGES

Any person, firm or corporation (including any person participating in the management of any such firm or corporation) committing an undesirable practice as above defined may be denied membership or be expelled from membership in American Political Items Collectors and be subject to other appropriate action as provided in Section 2 of the Constitution of APIC.